The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders yesterday amounted to $382,000,000.

—In the first game of the Boston tournament, Ubassey beat Daly 133 points in 400.

—An immense meeting in the cause of temperance was held in Omaha last Sunday evening.

—A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Senate for the purchase of land for the improvement of the Ohio river.

—The value of the postage stamps issued in February is $1,632,567, an increase of 18¾ per cent. over the same month last year.

—Judge Benedict, of Brooklyn, has denied a motion for the discharge of Supervisor Hawley on his own recognizance, and his trial is fixed for the 26th inst.

—Michael Powell, aged nineteen, who was shot by policeman Ritter, in Boston, several days ago, while attempting to rescue a prisoner, died on Monday.

—The President has signed the act extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Champlain Canal, in the State of Wisconsin.

—All the freight trains caught in the snow blockade in California have been abandoned for the present. At Summit Valley the snow is twenty-five feet on a level.

—The following were the customs receipts for the week ending February 28: At New York, $2,017,365; Boston, $311,920; Philadelphia, $151,882; Baltimore, $140,196.

—The United States Supreme Court, yesterday, after announcing several opinions, adjourned at an early hour out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

—Justice Donahue has granted a mandamus ordering the New York Board of Apportionment to issue bonds for the payment of the claim of the Tenth National Bank against that city for $252,000.

—The United States Supreme Court has refused the petition for an appeal in the case of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, against H. C. Warmoth, on the ground that the record does not show a final decree.

—During a gale last Sunday night, a female, while crossing the railroad bridge at Bridgeport, Ohio, was blown off into the creek and drowned. Several persons noticed the accident, but could render no assistance.

—The Virginia Paper Mill in Wheeling, West Va., owned by D. Cushing, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The machinery, which was located on the first floor, escaped injury except by water.

—The Philadelphia police have entered complaint against twenty taverns which kept their side doors open on Sunday in spite of orders to the contrary. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the proprietors.

—A Board of Irish Immigration, as provided for by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, and which will operate in connection with the National Board of that Union, was organized in St. Louis on Sunday.

—The President has directed Colonels Nelson A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry, and Geo. Getty, of the Third Artillery, to be assigned as members of the Howard Court of Inquiry in addition to the officers originally assigned to that duty.

—Senator Morrill, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, has reported that no obligation rests upon the United States to reimburse States and territories, and citizens thereof, for expenses incurred and damages sustained by reason of incursions of hostile Indians.

—It is reported that runners from hostile Indian camps have appeared at the agency near Fort Sully, and want permission to trade for ammunition. Indians in war costumes were seen on Rawhide creek, only twenty miles from Fort Laramie, on the night of the 7th.

—The Executive Committee of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with the National Grange, for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of the crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington, D. C.

—A strike took place in a number of shoe shops in New York on Monday among the members of the Order of St. Crispin. It is reported the men have left work in eleven shops, demanding the old rates of forty-one, fifty-one, and sixty-one cents for making first, second and third class shoes. A large number of cutters, who work by the day, also struck for the enforcement of the eight hour rule.

—The steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool on Monday, reports having met a violent hurricane on the 27th ult. at midnight. The sea carried away the bridge on which were Captain Bradburn and the first and second officers and two sailors, who were all washed overboard and lost. The fourth officer had a leg broken. The ship's hull and machinery were not injured, but she lost her boats and deck houses. Captain Bradburn belonged to Baltimore, and the other officers were from England.

—The House Committee on Appropriations has decided to report the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the House do not concur in some of them, and ask for a committee of conference. The committee has agreed to insert an item in the deficiency bill appropriating $11,350 to make good to the Soldier's and Sailor's Orphans' Home in the District of Columbia the loss to the institution through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., with whom last year's appropriation was deposited. The committee will also make the usual provision for this charity in the sundry civil expenses bill for the next fiscal year.

FOREIGN.

—The Hungarian Ministry has resigned, and the Emperor of Austria has accepted its resignation.

—The most violent snow storm of the season prevailed in Collingwood, Ont., on Sunday and Monday. The drifts are very high. Travel is almost suspended.

—The British House of Commons yesterday adopted motions to issue writs for the re-election of members who have entered the Ministry, and adjourned till Thursday.

—The Havana market is disorganized. Merchants refuse to sell exchange. It is impossible to give quotations. Higher rates are asked hourly for gold, with no sales.

—A riot broke out in Pesth, Hungary, on Monday, and was not suppressed until the military, which was called out, had fired on the mob, killing four and wounding many. Several buildings were burnt by the rioters.

—A royal banquet was given at Windsor Castle on Monday evening. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Abescom, the members of the old and new Governments, and other distinguished persons were present.

—Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, in a dispatch dated Calcutta, 9th, assures the British Government that the relief works set in operation at Patna have warded off the danger of distress from the famine in that district. All needy inhabitants are being supplied with employment and sufficient provisions for themselves and families.

—The German Emperor has written a letter to Lord Russell, in which he says: "It is incumbent on me to be the leader of my people in a struggle maintained through centuries past by the German Emperors of earlier days against a power the dominion of which has in no country of the world been found compatible with the freedom and welfare of nations, a power which, if victorious in our days, would imperil, not in Germany alone, the blessings of reformation, liberty of conclence, and the authority of law."

—The arrest of the Bishop of Treves, Germany, last week, caused much excitement among the Catholic population. It was followed on Monday by the forcible closing of the seminary attached to the Bishop's See, in accordance with decrees of the Courts and orders of the Government. Large numbers of people gathered around the institution and tried to prevent the officers from doing their duty. A riot followed, which threatened to become serious. Troops came to the assistance of the authorities and quickly dispersed the mob.

—Dr. Kneely, counsel of the Tichborne claimant, has published a card, protesting against the language of the press and the conduct of the court towards his client. He protests particularly against what he styles "The one sided use of the power of committal for contempt," which he declares is "unconstitutional and a revival of the Star Chamber proceedings." In conclusion, Dr. Kneely says: "The prosecution has succeeded in destroying the claimant, and now seeks to ruin his counsel." Charles Orton has made a confession, which is published in the London *Globe*, that the claimant is his own brother.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Numerous Speeches in Prospect on the Finances.

The Democracy in Despair Over the Louisiana Muddle.

Internal Revenue Receipts Falling Off.

Executive Order on the Death of Ex-President Fillmore.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1873.

The Finance Question and Louisiana Case.

The finance and transportation questions and Louisiana engages the attention of Congress. Senators say the finance question will be disposed of in the Senate in a week. Experienced members of the House say the same subject will engage the attention of the House a month.

Senator Carpenter's friends say he thinks his bill overturning the Louisiana State Government will pass, but no one else thinks so. The Senate will sustain Senator Morton by a large majority. The Democracy, in despair of overturning the Louisiana Government by a special law of Congress, hope to accomplish the same object by the impeachment of Judge Durell, which they say will brand as fraudulent the proceedings under which the Kellog Government is alleged to have been set up. It is reported that the House Judicial Committee have examined the testimony against Judge Durell, and find the charge not sustained, and that a majority of the Committee have entered into the opinion that the cases should have been taken to higher Courts, and not to Congress. Senator West will shortly make a speech, in which he will show Kellogg to have been legally elected, and suggest a plan to take the Louisiana case out of Congress altogether.

The pressure from the West upon its Congressmen for legislation to increase the currency is great. Five Senators are reported as having speeches prepared for a6 increase. Many agree that any decision would benefit the country, while drifting along without a determination causes an injurious suspense.

Internal Revenue Receipts Falling Off.

The Internal Revenue receipts thus far this month show a considerable falling off. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue accounts for the reduction by the placing on the market large quantities of liquors bought up by speculators at the time the Secretary of the Treasury recommended an increased tax upon spirits. As all doubts of this tax being imposed have by this time been removed, the spirits thus hoarded by speculators are offered for sale, and the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses, on which a tax is collected, has temporarily ceased.

Certificates of Steamboat Inspection.

The new certificate of inspection adopted by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors will be ready for issue from the Treasury Department some time this week. The blanks for passenger steamers are printed in red, for ferry boats blue, and for tugboats black. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

Millard Fillmore.

The following was issued this morning from the Executive Mansion:

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.—It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, last evening. The long continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which the nation will be thrown by the event thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1874.

Congressmen on the Women Uprising.

The uprising of women in Ohio and other parts of the country against whisky dealers has called forth abundant criticism from Senators and Representatives, and has awakened a general interest among all classes of politicians here assembled. Though no special effort has been made thus far to inaugurate a similar movement here at the nation's capital, its effect is seen in the readiness shown by the Senate to discuss the bill authorizing an investigation into the liquor traffic. That this movement has no relation either as subsidiary or consequence to the movement for giving suffrage to women may be inferred from the fact that it has been opposed by ladies who have been prominent on both sides of that question. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm and Miss Cady Stanton, both earnest advocates for woman's suffrage, have entered their protest against it, as has also Mrs. W. V. Dahlgren, who has been a leader in opposing suffrage of women. Human praise or blame can, however, be a matter of small importance to these earnest women, who, goaded by personal suffering and such a sense of the terrible curse of intemperance as comes all thoughtful observors of its results in domestic and social circles, have, as it would seem, uttered such a cry. In many cases one can imagine a cry of anguish and despair of all human help as has reached into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth" and melted the hearts of pitiless rumsellers. That, as this movement sweeps along from village to village, and from city to city, there should mingle in the methods of carrying it on mistakes, vanity and undue self assertion may be readily believed, but while all true women should pray and guard against these as much as possible, they should also give their prayers and warmest sympathy to a work which has evidently grown out of a deep moral necessity, and which has already been powerful for good. "Wisdom is always justified of her children," and justified them in return. So far as this remarkable movement is carried on under the guidance and inspiration of that Omnipotent power to which it appeals, so far it must be saving in its results; so far as vanity and presumptive self reliance and charlatanism mingle in it, it will come to naught. If the attention of the country, let us say only the women of the country, can be thoroughly aroused to the great crime of liquor selling, and to their own responsibility in this matter, who can estimate the blessing that may result? At any rate we would kindly caution those women who have taken the pen against it, to pause and consider, lest haply in so doing they be found fighting on the side of the destroyer and against God.

Cheap Transportation.

The Windom special committee of the Senate on cheap transportation hope to be able to print their report of the result of examination into the various projects for cheapening freight by the 15th inst. So soon as the facts thus presented shall be known, the House Committee on Railroads and Canals will present a report, with recommendations in accordance with these facts. Whether any favorable legislation for the producers and consumers of the nation result from the costly and extended peregrinations of the special Senate Committee or not, the facts and statistical information thus collected during the past year must prove of great use and interest to Congress and to all the industrial interests of the country.

The Consuls.

United States Consuls to countries not wholly enlightened are charged with judicial powers. The Egyptian and Ottoman Governments have asked a change as to them, and propose organizing other tribunals, governed by sound laws. This shows progress in countries heretofore dark. President Grant referred the matter to Congress, and a bill passed the House, and doubtless will the Senate, suspending judicial functions of Consuls in Egypt, etc.

Postal Matters.

The propositions to establish postal savings depositories was debated by the Committee on Banks and Banking for a week or so, and finally rejected. The recommendation of an extension of the free delivery system is met rather by a curtailment of that system, necessary economy demanding it, and generally where the President and Departments recommend an increase of expenses, the committees favor reduction.

Constitutional Amendments.

The two Constitutional amendments suggested by the President have yet received little attention from the Judiciary Committee, some members of that committee having been too prolific in speeches upon woman's rights and other subjects to give heed to such amendments as the President suggests. Nor has this committee yet acted on the distribution of the money received from Great Britain in settlement of the Geneva award, though bills have been prepared by Gen. Butler and by Mr. Poland of the committee.

General Amnesty.

The recommendation immediately preceding the last was for a general amnesty law. One was reported promptly, but failed.

San Domingo.

The revolution in Santo Domingo, driving Baez from power, renders action upon the application for a protectorate over that country unnecessary.

Utah.

Special attention being called to Utah affairs, to prevent anarchy in that territory, a bill in accordance therewith is before the Committee on Territories, where the subject belongs. Its provisions for elections, courts, territorial officers, &c., are thought to be well adapted to the people whom they are intended to serve and control, while the bill annuls many foolish laws of Mormon origin that were worse than anarchy.

Civil Rights.

A curious fact is that the last of the President's suggestions to Congress was a law to secure equal rights to the enfranchised slaves, while the first movement at legislation was that of Mr. Sumner for a civil rights bill. But it has not yet proved successful.

Indian Question.

For these troublesome people, the Indians, a territorial form of government is recommended, preparatory to their collection south of Kansas and west of Arkansas. Though little may be done towards it by the bill for the purpose now before the Committee on Territories, three or four years will hardly elapse before the necessities of the people will cause the abrogation of all Indian so called treaties, and the rich territory mentioned will be opened up to civilization and the Indians made citizens.

Legislation Concerning Russian Emigrants.

The President's recommendation to Congress relative to such legislation as will enable certain Russian emigrants to settle in a body in this country, is meeting with the desired attention. The Senate Committee on Public Lands will soon offer a law making such concessions, that several bodies of these excellent people may be located where they can both buy lands and enter homesteads on the same terms as our own citizens. Russians heretofore settled in a colony in Pennsylvania, are an excellent class of agriculturalists. A bill is also before the Committee on Public Lands of the House, making these Russian Mennonites to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of this country, by complying with our homestead-laws, or by paying double minimum price in each where lands are withdrawn for them upon railroads in all unlimited sections. This subject was first brought to the attention of our Government two years ago by letter from our Consul at Odessa to the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the agents of this sect of Russian Mennonites. Last season these agents, most gentlemanly men, visited Washington and different parts of the West, were pleased with the country and our Government, and are still in correspondence with Secretary Delano. The Mennonites speak the German language, which they have maintained with pertinacity in Russia. As there are about 150,000 of them in all, they will prove quite a acquisition should they conclude to come in a body to our country. Some of them are rich and all are of the sturdy class of people. They are peace men, like the Quakers, and will not go into wars, but they are ready and willing to pay the value of substitutes where principles do not forbid war.

DIAMOND.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Crusade in New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Rev. Drs. Bowdish and Steele led a band of women to Sand's distillery in Harlem, yesterday. The building is a long, rickety, tumble-down looking affair, bearing the sign of "The Old Distillery, Drinks at Retail for Wholesale Prices." Before the crusaders reached the distillery over a thousand men had gathered, and the door steps and windows of every house were crowded. Arriving at their destination, Dr. Bowdish informed the people that Sands had offered the use of his place for a prayer-meeting, but the authorities having pronounced the building unsafe, it was deemed best to hold their meeting in the neighboring park, where nearly three thousand persons met, in the damp and snow, and listened to addresses and prayers, and the singing of the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," &c.

The demonstration of the Catholic Temperance Society in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, promises to be a great affair. Bishop Laughlin will preside, and two of the ablest prlests in the diocese, Rev. Wm. Keegan and Dr. Freel, will make addresses.

A number of gentlemen, accompanied by a few women, met last evening on the stage of Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, and held a temperance meeting. After singing, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and prayer, addresses were made, including one by Brick Pomeroy. The meeting was then nominally closed, but the crowd remained and called for speeches on the other side of the question, which were given, to noisy auditors. The affair as a whole was not satisfactory.

Daily temperance meetings will be held this week in some of the Methodist churches of Brooklyn, and last evening the Rev. Mr. Kendrick delivered a lecture, the object of which was to win the women of his congregation to act as co-laborers in the cause of the temperance reform.

NEW YORK, February 9.—A meeting of clergymen of different denominations was held this afternoon in Association Hall for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary for the promotion of the temperance cause. There was a large attendance. Rev. Dr. Prime presided. Rev. Dr. Steel offered a series of resolutions, rejoicing in the successful efforts of the women in the movement, and recommending the holding of church temperance prayer meetings, and also the formation of general woman's temperance prayer meetings. These resolutions were not seconded.

Rev. Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby also offered resolutions, but no action was taken. Rev. Dr. Crosby wished to know if they were here to indorse the action of the National Temperance movement, or were they here to find a new plan of working? He was informed that this meeting was not under the auspices of any particular body of temperance reformers. Dr. Crosby then advised the meeting to adopt measures by which drunkenness should be punished as a crime, and dram shops shut up.

Dr. Hall counseled that they should proceed upon their own line, not endorsing any movement, but at the same time not disclaiming against the efforts of their brothers throughout the land.

Rev. Dr. Hepworth moved that a committee on resolutions be appointed, to whom all suggestions be referred, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

This resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday next at the same place.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—The ladies held an all day meeting to day for fasting and prayer. Seventy-five ladies, divided into four squads, visited twenty saloons to-day. Among them were those on West State street, where they were so grievously insulted last week. No signers were obtained to the dealers' pledge. The ladies also visited the business colleges. At one college the principal signed the pledge and invited his pupils to do so. Many signatures to the citizens' pledge were obtained here. At another college the principal refused to sign himself, but most of his scholars signed.

At the ladies' meeting, Mrs. Dascleon, President of the crusade, and one of the most active workers of the Ladies' League, said she was not in the least discouraged at the progress thus far made, for while no dealers had yet surrendered, she was supported in her labor by the knowledge that the ladies are having a good influence on the community generally, and are spreading the Gospel among people whom the churches have failed to reach, and that if the Lord was willing that the saloons should not close for six months or more, she was willing to say Amen, and keep at work on the streets until all the work is accomplished.

DAYTON, O., March 9.—The second day of the woman's assault on King's saloon was more exciting than the first. The weather was propitious, so great crowds surrounded the besiegers. Four detachments took up the line of march in succession for the saloons that were not invested the first day. They were excluded from most places they visited, and were received at the doors by the saloonists with cold courtesy. The saloonists were not rejoiced to see them, and were especially courteous to each decision of Judge Smith declaring that violation of law must come into Court for redress with clean hands. The women prayed and sung, surrounded by large crowds, all day long at Hadlick's beer saloon. This afternoon over a thousand men and half boys encompassed them. The street was blockaded by vehicles. When the women closed praying and began singing they were cheered and jeered. Multitudes pushed into the barroom for beer. His business was as great in the aggregate to day as during the whole week ordinarily. So at other places. When the women went to a place drivers of beer wagons pushed through the female detachments, shouldering kegs of beer, which was drank as fast as it could be delivered. Hadlick, Thobe, Clemens, Fisher and Becker Bros. seemed to be the special object of attention, and some rude scenes were reported at all places. Billy Martin invited a band into his billiard room, locked the men, locked the door, and politely informed the women that they might sing and pray as long as they liked. After they concluded he kindly invited them to come again. Then the crowd rushed in and drank enough to make up for lost time.

Not one saloonist visited to-day exhibited signs of surrender. Some of them showed exasperation, and at one time a disturbance seemed imminent. The women are impartable, and appear to feel that they will not be disturbed. The impressions of such scenes wear off quick in the presence of a noisy rabble. Children rush through the streets, shouting "Oh, there's them temperance women!" Men salute each other with "Well, who are they going for now?" as if it was a good joke on the pale and agitated saloon keepers. Within three days five bars have closed in deference to the public sentiment without the women's intervention. Three of them were small. The other two were Ohmer's depot stands. There were many intoxicated men in the streets, and the day closed with a drunken fight, in which a policeman was badly banged with a billy, and four or five men were arrested. The excitement increases hourly, and apprehensions of disagreeable results are felt. The marching columns of women is surprisingly small considering the great demonstrations of the prayer meeting and the large population. The work will be more vigorous to-morrow.

—John E. Bassieux, President of the Dollar Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., which suspended during the financial crisis, has been thrown into bankruptcy, and arrested on a criminal charge in connection with his management of that institution. It is stated that the stockholders and directors will lose about $200,000.

—John Anderson, the Swede who attempted a wholesale murder in a wheel factory in Wallingford, Conn., on Saturday, had a hearing on Monday, and was bound over for trial in $30,000. He will doubtless live through his injuries, unless he succeeds in killing himself, which he desires to do. Hall, the most severely wounded of his victims, still survives.

HARRISBURG.

Senate Engaged on Bills on First Reading—The House Don't Want to be Caught Again—Mr. Newmyer Offers a Bill to Provide for Future Contingencies.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate convened to-night at eight o'clock, and spent a short time in the reading of bills for the first time. None of the bills were of any special interest.

HOUSE.

Preparing for Future Contingencies.

In the House, Mr. NEWMYER offered a bill to make regulations that will hereafter prevent the resignation of members when charges are preferred against them, until the matter is examined and the case disposed of by the House. This seems like locking the stable door after the disappearance of the equine is made apparent, but as a provision for future contingencies might, perhaps, as well be recorded on our statute books.

Mr. NEWMYER, while on the subject, also offered a bill, designed to more stringently carry out the provisions of the new Constitution in reference to bribery and corruption among members.

In the present temper of the House it is quite probable that both bills will pass. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in his prayer, besought Divine Providence that now, when Satan and his angels are loose over all the land, no true man might become disheartened or found faltering at his post, and that Almighty God would guard the nation with his flaming sword of truth.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore.

Mr. FENTON said intelligences of the death of ex-President Fillmore had been received, and though it might not be a time now to make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the Senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, he, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired what precedent there was for such action, and though he was willing to follow any established precedent, he did not think the example a wise one. He entertained every respect for ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory.

The Chair said the Senate adjourned upon the death of ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. ANTHONY said Congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that occasion that the phrase "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered.

Mr. FENTON's motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Charles Kingsley. It consisted of two collects from the Episcopal Church service and the Lord's Prayer.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. BUCKLEW—Joint resolutions of the Illinois Legislature for a law against unjust charges and discriminations by railroad companies.

By Mr. FORT (by request)—Authorizing the issus of interest bearing Treasury notes for the payment of works of internal improvement.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) introduced a resolution for the payment of all claims for property taken and used by United States troops during the late war, without regard to the loyalty of the claimant.

Death of Ex-President Fillmore.

The States having been called through, Mr. DAWES announced the death of Ex-President Fillmore, and said the death of a man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the House to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such an event.

Mr. CLARK moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

The House having received with becoming sensibility and sorrow the intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th inst., does hereby resolve:

First, That the members of this House, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, unite in honoring the purity of his private character, probity, ability, and patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked the retirement of his later years of his life.

Second. That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, whose death in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the Speaker of the House is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Messrs. WOOD, COX and MAYNARD spoke of the private character and public services of Mr. Fillmore.

The resolutions were agreed to and a committee appointed. The committee consists of Messrs. Cox, Dawes, Maynard, Tyner, Wheeler, Wells and Darnell.

The House then adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 10, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the barometer will rise, with partly cloudy weather, fresh and brisk north to west winds and low temperature.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, winds diminishing to fresh and gentle, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather in the winds over the latter veering to northeasterly.

For the South Atlantic and eastern Gulf States, clear weather, rising temperature, and light to fresh winds.

For Tennessee and the lower Ohio valley, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and easterly to southerly winds, with possibly threatening weather and rain.

For the upper lake region, east to north winds, cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow.

For Iowa and Missouri, winds shifting to north and west, with clearing weather.

The Cumberland and Ohio rivers will fall.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 9.—The British steamship Andes, from New York for Cardiff, has been spoken at sea.

LIVERPOOL, March 9.—The steamships Holsatia and Great Western, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived. She experienced heavy gales.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The steamship Celtic, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer Donau, from Bremen, has arrived.

PERSONAL.

***Lecky Harper, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, formerly editor of the *Morning Post* of this city, called at our sanctum, yesterday. He is a gentleman whom it is always pleasant to meet, and although, like ourselves, getting into the sear and yellow leaf of threescore winters, is well preserved. Mr. Harper is the guest of his brother, John Harper, Esq., of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Letters Held for Postage March 9, 1874.

R. D. Allen, Yarmouth, Me., 3 cts; Jno. Bilson, Pittsburgh, Pa. 3 cts; Emily K. Blackstore, Baltimore, Md. 3 cts; W. J. Gill, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 cts; Elha H. Gilbert, Waynesboro, Pa. 3 cts; Kate Guthrie Beaver, Pa. 3 cts; Marshall McCue, City, Pa. 2 cts; Morris Warrell, & Co., Chicago, Ill. 3 cts; J. J. McCarthy, Chicago, Ill. 3 cts; D. O'Brien, City, Pa. 1 ct; August Penkenbring, Milwaukee, Wis. 3 cts; C. W. Reed, Washington, Pa. 3 cts; Jno. Rigby City, Pa. 1 ct; Ida Sampson, Columbus, O. 3 cts; Jennie Shields, Pleasant Grove, Minn. 3 cts; Abner Stettler, City, Pa. 1 ct; S. Vinton, City, Pa. 1 ct,

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The United States Bank.

This meritorious institution, at 123 Fourth avenue, under the management of a most efficient and prudent board of directors, is rapidly winning its way to popular favor. Mr. Jno. E. Ridall, its Cashier, is one of nature's noblemen, and in financial administrative abilities, has no superior. Depositors can expect courteous attention, and every phase of liberality in their patronage of this bank. Time deposits are allowed six per cent. interest, and other generous features will be made known on application at the Bank. Put your money where it will do you the most good.

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Our readers will be under an obligation to us for informing them where they can obtain these valuable diamonds in all profusion, purity, brilliancy and excellence. You can purchase them of all sizes from that of the nut size to that of the Russian Kohinoor, and their excellence will be guaranteed by the dealer, who has both the Anthracite and Bituminous qualities always on hand. He will furnish them in quantities to suit purchasers and give prompt attention to filling all orders. Call in person, or send your order to the offices and yard, corner of Grant avenue and Railroad and corner of Rebecca and Edge streets, and Messrs. Grier & Co. will furnish you with the best coal in the market.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! The only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the grocery stores. Central Trading Co., 116 second avenue, sole manufacturers.

CITY FINANCES.

A Few Figures from the Controller's Annual Report.

The Amount of Our Indebtedness—Where the Debts Belong—Provision for their Payment—The Receipts of the Last Fiscal Year—How the Balance Sheet Stands.

Controllor Snodgrass yesterday presented to Councils his annual report for the fiscal year, from which the following items of chief interest have been taken:

In introducing the figures, the Controller says: "I have the honor herewith to present the annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1874."

The total receipts for the year, including the balances in the Treasury February 1st, 1873, and the sale of Water Extension Bonds, and Penn Avenue Interest Bonds, were	$3,688,933 51
The disbursements for the same time, including the bonds named, were	2,934,044 66
Leaving a balance of	$ 754,888 85
The balance in Municipal Sinking Fund is	4,470 32
Total balance, Feb. 1st, 1874	$ 759,359 17
The estimates exceed receipts	108,490 70

THE PRESENT DEBT.

The total liabilities at the time of consolidation, 1867 were	$3,075,065 04
The total debts now is	$7,407,301 15
Less balance in Sinking Fund, Compromise Commissioners Sinking Fund (Compromise Bonds)	$144,000 00
Special Sinking Fund	19,642 36
Municipal Sinking Fund	4,470 32
	$ 215,112 68
Leaving net debt Feb. 1, 1874	$7,192,188 47

"The increase of our indebtedness has been caused by the issue of bonds, for the erection of the new Water Works. The bonds issued under the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, amount to $2,134,606. Although reported here, this is not properly a debt of the corporation. The city loans her credit and is therefore responsible for the payment, but the entire amount is secured by first liens on the property."

"The Compromise Commission's Sinking Fund, created by act of Assembly for retiring the Compromise Railroad Bonds, has been conducted with such care as to assure the object, for which it was created, by the time the bonds mature, and without any further effort on the part of taxpayers."

The Controller next refers with pleasure to the credit of the city, as shown by the avidity with which capitalists take the bonds whenever offered.

He also makes special mention of the care that should be exercised in practicing the most rigid economy, to prevent any further increase of the public debt.

With these preparatory sentences the Controller presents full statistical tables, showing the financial condition of the city and the condition of matters in every department—the chief tables of interest being those which are here appended.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements:

RECEIPTS.

Markets	$ 48,330 47
Passenger railways	8,949 17
Wharves	4,858 71
Mayor and Aldermen	15,874 47
Interest	44,872 42
Water extension bonds	43,204 78
Street improvements and amounts refunded	1,626,916 23
Taxes and water rents	174,119 69
Sundry other sources	799,733 08
Vehicle license	134,535 98
Streets and avenues under Penn Avenue act	20,901 37
Streets and sewers under 50 per cent. ordinance	90,452 92
Sundry streets and sewers on South Side	81,828 39
Fire Department loan bonds	69,014 74
Balance February 1st 1873	200,000 00
Grand total	380,741 07
	$3,688,933 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Temporary loan paid	$ 100,000 00
Taxes refunded	150 16
Commission for vehicle license collections	772 58
Transfer to sinking fund	385 10
Warrants	2,832,776 87
Balance	754,888 85
	$3,688,933 51

BALANCES.

In Treasury	$ 754,888 85
In municipal sinking fund	4,470 32
Present actual balance	$ 759,359 17

ABOUT BONDS.

The bonds retired during the year were as follows: Municipal Sinking Fund, $34,800; Water Loan Sinking Fund, $37,500. Total, $102,300.

The following amounts of bonds were issued during the fiscal year:

Water extension bonds	$2,175,500
Temporary loan bonds for payment of	12,000
Penn avenue interest	12,000
Fire Department bonds	200,000
	$2,387,500

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

Fire, old, city special, and Lawrenceville specials, and water rents, 1871	$1,040 47
City, Fire, Water, and Business, 1872	5,572 98
City, Fire, Old City, City Special, Lawrenceville Special, Business and Water for 1873	165,025 01
	$171,638 46

The other tables given are merely detailed explanations of the facts given above, and need not be reproduced here. The report has been prepared with great care, and displays a thoroughness and completeness, that is in the highest degree creditable to the Controller and his assistants.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The Allegheny Prison Society will hold a meeting this morning at ten o'clock at the Allen house.

····The Panhandle Road wall along Fountain street is being rebuilt, and travel, for the present, on that street is blocked.

····The alarm of fire signaled from box 63 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney at Twenty-eighth and Penn streets.

····The remains of Wilson T. Bradley, who was burned to death on Sunday morning at Torrens Station, were on yesterday sent to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

····A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers has been called for next Tuesday evening for the purpose of considering the question of grading the schools.

····The monthly committee of the Fire Commission fined a member of the Phillips Company $5 for neglecting to report to the foreman promptly on the expiration of his pass.

····An infant was severely scalded last evening at its parents' residence, corner of Colwell and Logan streets, by the overturning of a stove. Dr. Rex relieved the little sufferer.

····Wm. Jamison, a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of Allegheny city, died on Sunday morning at his residence on Monterey street, at the advanced age of 102 years.

····The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils met yesterday afternoon, and went out in a body to examine some streets they propose recommending to be opened in the Ninth ward.

····Jas. Nolan, who is in custody as a suspicious character, was yesterday charged with robbing Wray's shoe store on Fifth avenue, which has recently been several times burglarized.

····"Lilian Dalzell," by the author of "Unclaimed," is the title of the last of Loring's admirable series of 50 cent novels. Boston: Loring. Pittsburgh: the Pittsburgh Book and News Co., 163 Wood street.

····A union temperance prayer meeting will be held in the Butler street M. E. church, Wesley Chapel, on Liberty street; and Rev. Dr. Allinson's church on Fifth avenue extension, at three o'clock this afternoon.

····Alderman Coltholder, of the Sixteenth ward, was fined five dollars and costs yesterday, for maintaining a nuisance, in depositing offal from a slaughter house into a stream of water which runs by it. Acting Mayor McMasters did it.

····The alarm of fire from Box 16, in Allegheny, a few minutes before six o'clock last evening, was occasioned by the burning of the soot in the chimney in Charles Purnell's house on Ob-beda street, near Grant avenue. No damage was done.

····The Executive Committee of Allegheny county, of the Prohibition party, transacted no business of public interest last evening, and adjourned to meet at the call of the President. Only monthly meetings of the committee will be held hereafter.

····The carriage team of Mr. Charles Meyrar, of the Eleventh ward, ran away yesterday afternoon on Fifth avenue, near Van Braam street, but fortunately injured nobody. One of the horses was knocked down and slightly lamed, and the carriage more or less damaged.

····John Murphy sent a challenge to John Young to fight him, and as Young's wife got the letter instead of John, she has made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging him with sending a challenge. A warrant has been issued, and Murphy arrested, but at the hearing the information was withdrawn.

····In our yesterday's edition we reported that four men had forced an entrance into a house occupied by Mrs. Jones on River avenue, Allegheny; the house was

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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

FURTHER intelligence from the English troops in Ashantee reports the entire success of the expedition, and the movement of troops on the return march.

WE ARE gratified to notice that the merchants of Philadelphia are determined to make the Centennial Exposition International, despite the opposition of Sumner.

A PROBABILITY exists of sweeping changes being made in the bankrupt law, by the House Judiciary Committee. One feature spoken of is that voluntary and involuntary bankrupts shall be put on one basis,—and both discharged when their assets have been divided among their creditors, no matter whether the amount is one or fifty per cent.

THE *Post* may know more about the Groesbeck bribery case than does that gentleman, and it may be that he was cheated out of $12,500 by some one—but he says he was not, and deprecated his weakness in contributing the sum for the purpose of "influencing" Councils, and hoped he would be allowed to rectify it. This was his own evidence before the committee. As he occupies this position, by his own confession, we take it that the *Post* is slightly off in its attempted apology.

THE Gubernational election in New Hampshire to-day, will make the first in the series of Spring elections, and will indicate the drift of popular sentiment. The Republican candidate, General McCutchins, is a farmer, but one of those sturdy, independent spirits who wield a large influence, wherever they are. New Hampshire is a closely contested State, and a Republican victory, at this time, will be particularly inspiring. We have not thought that the canvass was being prosecuted as actively as it should be, but if it comes out right, we will adopt for it the motto, "all's well that ends well."

THE *Dispatch* should not take our reference to "independent journals" as applied to it. We do not class it among them at all. We are too familiar with the secret springs that move our contemporary to think, for a moment, that it is possessed of independency in any special sense. Indeed, our contemporary would not covet the title, if it must be classed along with the papers that went into the Liberal movement, and have since been perpetually snarling at the Republican party. Erratic as the *Dispatch* is, we think it to be possessed of more consistency and self-respect, than are those journals which are ever opposed to Grant, and Republicans generally. We used the term in its technical, and not its financial sense.

A NUMBER of gentlemen propose to visit Harrisburg this week in the interest of non-taxation of colleges. The argument offered is that while the State interests itself in protecting material prosperity, it should also protect—not destroy—educational institutions. If our colleges are crippled and injured, it will help those of other States. In several of these, the colleges have been endowed, and are maintained by State aid. They also urge that in no State are colleges taxed, and that to do it here, puts the Commonwealth in contradictory attitude,—that of providing for elementary education, and high schools, while it taxes and destroys colleges. We are not yet convinced that there is the danger of colleges being taxed that these gentlemen seem to fear; yet, if so, we hope that they may be accorded a patient hearing, and their arguments weighed. They are, all of them, gentlemen of worth, who have devoted years to the cause of education. The several colleges in this State are, at best, in a struggling condition, and need a favorable showing.

WE ADVERTED, a few days since, to the fact that the street-praying movement was not a success everywhere. Says the Boston *Globe* of the operations in Worcester: "The Lewis plan won't work in Massachusetts. The Worcester women have acted as we believed they would, abandoned it, and arranged one of their own, less sensational, but likely to be more effective. Thus, we are spared the spectacle of a mob of women parading the streets of Worcester, making an attractive exhibition to street idlers, obstructing the ways, and rendering themselves liable to civil process. The better plan adopted by the Worcester women for the suppression of the evil of retail liquor vending is, we understand, to attack the dealers quietly, persistently, and sensibly. The city is to be divided into many small districts, each of which is to be assigned to a small committee of the churches, the members of which are to quietly visit the dealers, from time to time, and use their best endeavors to make them quit the business. It is to try "moral suasion" in as unostentatious and unobtrusive a manner as possible. In this move the women have the co-operation of the clergy and the sympathy of all Christian people and honest reformers." This quite harmonizes with what is experienced at other points. We are gratified to know that the less public and more sensible method is coming to be generally popular.

A PLEA FOR THE INSANE.

A singular title for a grave public document, addressed by the Board of Public Charities to the Legislature, is that which constitutes the caption of this article. Why a plea? Does a Legislature which gave existence to a Board of Public Charities, and is thus presumed to make this Board the almoner of its bounty, need to have a plea made in behalf of any particular charity? Such a plea is made, and we have it before us, in the form of a pamphlet of one hundred pages. It is mainly devoted to an appeal to the Legislature for power to remedy certain evils pertaining to the management of insane in our county poor houses? We have already mentioned many of the facts on which this plea is based, and are confident that the Legislature will afford the remedy desired. The plea is designed, really, to convey intelligence that will afford a basis for action, and this information is of a most startling character.

It shows that in this State, we have persons who are treated with the greatest inhumanity; and that even public institutions designed to care for the poor insane, give a preference to those whose friends are able to care for them, or to pay to have them cared for. We do not need to dwell upon the facts developed, or to further discuss the subject. It is a sorrowful one at best. We are confident that the Legislature will promptly rectify the wrong, and that the reproach to the Commonwealth that is developed by the present condition of things, will be done away. We regret that any journal should seek to prejudice the Legislature against the appeal that has been made, and are gratified that but one, so far as we know, that has sought to do this. The State bestows enough in charities, year by year, to have all its poor thoroughly cared for. It is the intention of the Legislature that this shall be done, and we are greatly mistaken if suitable laws, compelling a proper care of those who are wards of the State, is not passed during its present session. We would not seek to have new and large expenditures fastened on the tax-payers, nor some novel enterprise undertaken, but when gross abuses are developed, and terrible outrages revealed, we would have these promptly remedied. The plea made is in behalf of just this.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, and an eminent citizen of New York, died at his home, in Buffalo, Sunday evening last. He was stricken with paralysis several days since, but was thought to be slowly recovering; we suppose a relapse set in, and he was hurried to his death. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age at the time of his death, having been born in the beginning of the present century. His early life was spent in humble pursuits, but while engaged in these he was energetically occupied in securing an education. His activity in this particular led others to take an interest in him, and Judge Woods, of Cayuga county, eventually invited him to study law in his office, and offered to pay his expenses. The offer was partially accepted, but by devoting himself to teaching he managed to nearly meet the expenses of his education. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, after an arduous struggle of six years. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York, in 1832 he was elected to Congress,—and thereafter, for several years, rotated between political and professional life. In 1847 he was elected Comptroller of the State of New York, and the year following, was made the candidate of the Whig party for the Vice Presidency, on the ticket with General Taylor. In the brief time that General Taylor occupied the Presidential chair, there was a strong rivalry between Fillmore and Seward,—the latter succeeding in attaining the ascendancy with President Taylor. Much has been said and written of these rivalries,—the general opinion being that Seward was more than a match for his competitor in astuteness. Fillmore represented the pro-slavery wing of the Whig party; and when he came into the Presidency through the death of General Taylor, developed his policy by certain measures looking to enactments favorable to the South. These Seward opposed, and very effectively, in the Senate. But Fillmore's administration was, on the whole, a peaceful and respectable one,—not marked by special performances, notwithstanding the fact that he had a strong cabinet, of which Daniel Webtser was the chief,—he being Secretary of State.

He was a candidate for the regular nomination in 1852, and the platform of the Whig party was framed in his interest; but he failed to reach the nomination,—Scott being made the candidate, only to be terribly defeated. He was nominated on the American ticket in 1856,—an exceedingly unfortunate event, as it made sure the election of Buchanan. His position, too,—midway between the two parties, was unfortunate, and the vote he received was very light.

Since his retirement from the Presidency he has lived quietly, in the main, at his old home in Buffalo. He visited Europe in 1856—the year of Presidential candidacy. He was a courteous, Christian gentleman, a person of dignified bearing and kindly manner. He spent a life of quiet ease, joining in a few prominent enterprises, and grew gradually and serenely old. The disease which produced his death was not of long continuance, nor were his closing days marked with suffering.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

The GAZETTE is not a defender of the moiety system, and it gave utterance to its abhorrence of the brutality of Jayne before any other journal in this city made mention of him; but we are not disposed to believe all the *Tribune* says, placing the entire blame on the side of the Government and Jayne. We are yet to be convinced that there is not some wrong among many of the merchants. Their anxiety to compromise what they claim to have been trifling and technical violations of law, by paying enormous sums, is amazing. We are confident there must be some explanation of this other than that given—that they were driven to it by terrorism. The firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., while being properly liable only to pay duties to the amount of $1,600, actually consents to pay $271,000, knowing all the time that it is perfectly innocent of wrong doing, and that it is being villainously plundered. We say again that we are unable to understand how such a thing as this could have happened.

Says the New York *Times*: "They might have made known their wrongs at a public meeting, or sent a deputation to the Secretary of the Treasury, or obtained all the room they desired in the newspapers—they should have done *anything* rather than submit to black-mailing of special agents and District Attorneys. There is a point at which submission becomes mere cowardice; and the merchants seem too often to have touched it, and even gone beyond it. Books are seized, characters injured, business ruined, a system of harrying and licensed brigandage is alleged to be carried on—and yet scarcely anybody resists. Yet Mr. Dodge speaks of the terror under which the firm labored—of a pistol being held to their ears—of the question being one of money or ruin. Why—why? If the firm were innocent, why the 'terror'—why the talk of ruin? One member of a firm may be timid—but surely the whole establishment cannot be. If Phelps, Dodge & Co. were innocent, why did they pay $271,000? They did not prevent scandal or exposure. They did not save themselves from annoyance, for the great annoyance of having their books and papers seized was already committed. Their case has been ten times more talked of than if they had allowed it to go to trial. Then why did they pay over a quarter of a million of dollars, when they were not liable to pay $2,000? We say again that we cannot make it out."

This has been one perplexity from the outset. Admit all that is charged against the moiety laws, and all that is said about Jayne,—yet the troublesome fact remains, that merchants did, against the advice of Secretary Boutwell, the very thing that fastened suspicion more strongly against them. We do not understand that the seizure of books at all interfered with their current business. These were old books, not in current use. Their store was not shut up. They need not have feared imprisonment. They had ample means with which to push their case. They had the kind feeling of the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet in the face of all, they compromised, by paying an immense sum. And there is clear proof that to resist these informers does not injure business. Naylor & Co., of New York, have a case of the kind in the Courts, and are not hurt by it. We confess to suspicions that the case of the merchants is not the clearest. We believe the system of moieties should be broken up, and that Jayne should be abated. But we also believe in having salaried detectives. We are not in the least convinced that all, even of New York merchants, are pure. It is well known that smugglers abound. What is needed, therefore, is to rectify wrongs, to simply, not abandon our tariff system.

DISPACHES to the British War Office from General Wolsley, say: No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's Palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever, and seven were wounded. Rains have commenced, and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

HENRY CONNORS, of New York, made a wager on Saturday that he could drink a pint of whisky and a gallon of beer in an hour. He won the wager, and died before morning.

JOHN'S TRIAL.

A Tale of the Adirondack Wilderness.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

Just where the Wilderness road of the Adirondack Highlands strikes the edge of the great Champlain Valley, in a little clearing, is a lonely log-house. On the 10th day of July, 1852, a muscular, gaunt woman stood at the door of the house, overlooking the vast extent of the valley. From her stand-point, ten miles of green forest swept down to the lake's winding shore. She saw the indentation made in the shore line by "the bay," and beyond, the wide waters gleaming in the fervid brightness of summer. Specks were here and there discernible in the light, flashed back from the blue, mirror-like surface, and by long watching it could be seen that these specks were moving to and fro.

The woman knew that these distant moving atoms were boats freighting lumber through Lake Champlain. She knew there was but one boat that would be likely to turn aside and come into the little bay, and that this boat would be her son John's sloop.

That was why she watched so anxiously a speck that neared the bay and at length entered it. To make doubly sure, she brought to bear an old spy-glass whose principal lens was cracked entirely through. It gave her a smoky view of the famous sloop, The Dolly Ann, John's property, and then she was entirely certain that her son, who had been three weeks absent on his voyage, was coming home.

Jupiter, the house-dog, who had been watching her, seemed to know it too, perfectly well; for as she turned from her survey through the glass, his canine nature developed a degree of wriggling friskiness of which the grave old dog seemed half ashamed. He whined and walked about the door-yard for a few moments, then gave his mistress a long, steady look, and seeming satisfied with what he read in her face, jumped over the fence, and started down the valley, at a full run.

The woman knew that three or four hours must yet elapse before John and Jupiter would come along the path together, tired by their long tramp up the mountain side. She thought and waited as lonely mothers think and wait for absent sons.

At about four o'clock, a young, dark-eyed man and the dog came up the road and to the house. "Heigho, mother, all well?" was the man's greeting. The woman's greeting was only, "How do you do, John?" There was no show of sentiment, not even a hand-shake; but a bright look in the man's face, and a tremor in the voice of the woman, conveyed the impression that these plain people felt a great deal more than they expressed.

Two hours passed away, and after supper, the neighbors who had seen John and the dog come up the road, dropped in for a talk with "the captain," as John was called by his friends.

Soon the inquiry was made, "Where did you leave your cousin William?"

John had taken his cousin William, who lived upon the lake-shore, with him upon his last trip, and hence the question.

But John did not answer the question directly. He seemed troubled and unhappy about it. He finally acknowledged that he and William had not agreed, and that high words and blows had passed between them, and added that his cousin had finally left the boat and had gone away in a huff, he knew not where, but somewhere into the pineries of Canada. He declared, getting warm in his recollection of the quarrel, that he "didn't care a darn" where Will went, any way.

A month passed away; it was August. Cousin William did not return. But certain strange stories came up the lake from Canada, and reached the dwellers along the Adirondack Wilderness road. No cousin William had been seen in the pineries, but just across the Canada line, at the mouth of Fish River, where the sloops were moored to receive their lading of lumber, a bruised, swollen, festering corpse had risen and floated in the glare of a hot August day. The boatmen rescued it, and buried it upon the shore. They described it as the body of a hale, vigorous young man, agreeing in height, size and appearance with cousin William.

And there was another story told by the captain of a sloop which had been moored at the mouth of Fish River, near by John's sloop, on the fatal voyage from which cousin William had not returned.

The captain said that upon the 4th of July he had heard quarreling upon John's sloop all the afternoon, and had noticed that only two men were there. He thought the men had been drinking. At nightfall there was a little lull; but soon after dark the noise broke out again. He could see nothing through the gloom, but he heard high and angry words, and at length blows, and then a dull, crushing thud, followed by a plunge into the water, and then there was entire silence. He listened for an hour, in the stillness of the summer night, but heard no further sound from the boat. In the early gray of the next morning the captain, looking across the intervening space to John's sloop, which he described as hardly a stone's throw from his own, saw a hat lying upon the deck, and using his glass, was confident that he saw "spatters of blood." He thought it "none of his business," and taking advantage of a light breeze, sailed away and said nothing. But when the floating corpse was found, he felt sure there had been a murder, and, as he expressed it, felt bound to tell his story like an honest man, and so he told it.

Putting these things together, it soon grew to be the current opinion upon the lake that Captain John had murdered his cousin William. The dwellers upon the Wilderness road also came by slow degrees, and unwillingly, to the same conclusion. It was felt and said that John ought to be arrested.

Accordingly, on a dreary day in November, two officers, from the county town twenty miles away down the lake shore, came and climbed the steep road to the lonely log-house, and arrested John. It was undoubtedly a dreadful blow to those two lonely people living isolated in the wilderness. Perhaps there ought to have been some crying and a scene, but there was no such thing. The officers testified that neither John or his mother made any fuss about it. There was a slight twitching of the strong muscles of her face, as she talked with the officers, but no other outward sign.

John gave more evidence of the wound he felt. He was white and quivering, yet he silently, and without objection, made ready to go with the officers. He was soon prepared, and they started. John, as he went out of the door, turned and said, "Good-by; it will all be made right, mother." She simply answered, "Yes, good-by; I know it, my son."

The trio went on foot down the road to the next house, where the officers had left their team. Jupiter, standing up with his fore paws upon the top of the fence, gazed wistfully after them. When they passed around the bend of the road out of sight, Jupiter went into the house. The strong woman was there about her work, as usual; but the heavy tears would now and then fall upon the hard pine floor. She knew that her own boy would spend the coming night in the county jail.

At twelve o'clock of that chill November night, the woman and the dog went out of the house; she fastened the door, and then they went together down the dark mountain road, while the autumn winds swept dismally through the great wilderness, and the midnight voice of the pines mourned the dying year. The next day at noon, a very weary woman on foot, with a small bundle and a large dog, put up at the little village hotel hard by the county jail.

Another day passed, and then the preliminary examination came on before a justice, to determine whether there was sufficient evidence to hold John in custody until a grand jury of the county should be assembled for the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Three days were spent in the examination before the justice; the captain of the sloop who had overheard the quarrel in the night told his story, and the boatmen who had found the body told theirs. Two men who had been the crew of John's little vessel were also called. But they could tell little more than that they were absent on shore upon the 4th of July, and when they returned to the vessel William had gone, they knew not where, nor why.

The evidence against John seemed to the magistrate clear and conclusive. But the counsel for the accused (employed by John's mother) took the ground that as the offense was committed in Canada, a justice in the United States had no jurisdiction in the matter.

This view prevailed, and after five days the accused was set at liberty. But the voice of the people, which the ancient proverb says is like the voice of God, had decided that John was guilty. It was under this crushing condemnation that John and his mother left the county town on a cold December day, turning their steps homeward; and at evening they climbed the acclivity so familiar to them, and reached the lonely log-house upon the mountain. Their neighbors were glad to see them back again, but were plain to say that "it appeared like as if John was guilty." The dwellers in the solitudes were accustomed to speak truly what they thought. John and his mother too spoke openly of this matter. It was only of showing affection and love that these people were ashamed and shy. They both admitted to their neighbors that the evidence was very strong, but John added quietly that he was not guilty, as if that settled the whole matter.

But the voice of the people and a sense of justice would not let this crime rest. It came to be very generally known that a man guilty of murder was living near the shore of Lake Champlain unmolested. Arrangements were effected by which it came to pass that the Canadian authorities made a formal application to the United States for the delivery of one John Wilson, believed to be guilty of the murder of his cousin William Wilson.

And so again two officers, this time United States officials, climbed up to the little log house upon the edge of the great valley. Through a drifting, blinding storm of snow they were piloted by a neighbor to the lonely house. They made known their errand, and in the course of half an hour the officers and their prisoners were out in the storm *en route* for the distant city of Montreal.

It was many days before the woman saw her son again. For four months John was imprisoned, awaiting his trial before the Canadian courts. Doubtless those four months seemed long to the solitary woman. She had not much opportunity to indulge in melancholy fancies; she spent much of her time in pulling brush and wood out of the snow and breaking it up with an ax, so as to adapt it to the size of her stove.

The neighbors tried to be kind, and often took commissions from her to the store and the grist mill in the valley. "But after all," said Pete Searles, one of John's friends, in speaking of the matter afterward, "what could neighbors amount to, when the nearest of them lived a mile away, and all of them were plain to say that they believed she was the mother of a murderer?"

But the neighbors said the woman did not seem to mind the solitude and the rough work. Morning, noon and night she was out in the snow or the storm at the little hovel of a barn back of the house, taking care of two cows and a few sheep which were hers and John's. At other times travelers upon the Wilderness road would see her gaunt, angular figure clambering down a rocky ridge, dragging poles to the house to be cut up for fuel.

She received two letters from John in the course of the winter. The first told her that he was imprisoned, and awaiting his trial in Montreal, and the next one said that his trial had been set down for an early day in March.

This correspondence was all the information the mother had of her son; for the lake was frozen during the winter, so that the boats did not run, and no news could come from Canada by the boatmen.

When March came and passed away without intelligence from John, it was taken by the dwellers upon the lake shore and along the Wilderness road as a sure indication that he had been convicted of the crime. A letter or newspaper announcing the fact was confidently looked for by the neighbors whenever they went to the distant postoffice for their weekly mail.

As March went out, and spring days and sunshine came, it was noticed that the face of John's mother looked sharp and white, but she went about the same daily duties as before, without seeming to feel ill or weak.

On a plashy April day full of sunshine, she stood on the rocky ridge back of the house, looking down upon the lake. A few early birds had come back and were twittering about the clearing. Although the snow still lingered in patches upon the highlands, the valley looked warm below, and the first boats of the season were dotting the wide, distant mirror of "old Champlain." A man came slowly up the muddy line of road, through the gate, and around the house; then first the woman saw him. A slight spasm passed over her face. There was a little pitiful quiver of the muscles of the mouth, add then she walked slowly down the ridge to where the man stood. She struggled a little with herself before she said, "Well, John, I am glad to see you back."

John tried to be cool also, but nature was too much for him. He could not raise his eyes to hers, and his simple response, "Yes, mother," was chokingly uttered.

The two walked into the house together in the old familiar way; the woman without a word began to spread the table, and her son went out and prepared fuel, and bringing it in replenished the fire. Then he sat down in his accustomed place by the stove, with a pleasant remark about how well the fire burned, and how good it seemed to be home again. And the woman spoke a few kind, motherly words.

It was the way they had always done when John came back, but now there was a great sadness in it, for he had come *"from prison."* Jupiter seemed fully to realize the situation. He exhibited none of that friskiness which characterized the welcome he had usually given; but when John was seated the old dog came slowly up to him, laid his fore paws and his head in his master's lap, and looked sadly in his face.

As they sat down to supper, John began to tell of his fare in the jail at Montreal, and to speak freely of his life there. "Will you have to go back?" said his mother with that quiver about the mouth again. "No, mother," said John, "it is finished, and I am discharged."

After supper the story was told over, how well John's counsel had worked for him, and how the judge had said there was not sufficient evidence to convict of so great a crime.

John continued from this time on through the spring to live at home. He allowed his sloop to float idly in the bay, while, as he said, he himself rested. The truth was, he saw, as others did not, that his mother had carried a fearful weight, and now, when it was lifted by his return, that the resources of her life were exhausted. The change, not yet apparent to other eyes, was clear to his vision. So it is that these silent spirits read each other.

As the warm weather advanced, the strong woman became weak; and as the June flowers began to bloom, she ceased to move about much, and sat the most of each day in a chair by the open door. John managed the house and talked with his mother. Her mind changed with the relaxation of her physical frame. She no longer strove to hide her tears, but, like a tired infant, would weep without restraint or concealment, as she told her son of the early loves and romance of her girlhood life in a warm valley of the West. He learned more of his mother's heart in those June days than he had surmised from all he had known of her before. And he understood what this predicted. He felt that the heart nearest his own was countering over the treasures of life ere it surrendered them forever.

There was no great scene when the woman died. It was at evening, just as the July fervors were coming on. She had wept much in the morning. As the day grew warm she became very weak and faint, and about noon was moved by her son from her chair to her bed, and so died as the sun went down.

John was alone in the house when she died. Since his return from Montreal, he had been made to feel that he had but one friend besides his mother. Only one neighbor had called upon him, and that was Pete Searles. *He* had ever proved true. But John did not like to trouble his one friend, who lived two miles away, to come and stay with him during the night. So he lighted a candle, took down from a shelf a little Bible and hymn-book that he and his mother had carried on an average about four times a year to a school-house used as a church, some six miles away, and so alone with the dead he spent the hours in reading and tears and meditation.

In the morning he locked the door of his home and walked "over to Pete's." As he met his friend, he said, in a clear voice, but with his eyes averted, "She has gone, Pete! If you will just take the key and go over there, I'll go down to the lake, and get the things, and tell Downer, and we'll have the funeral, say on Thursday."

Pete hesitated a moment, then took the key John offered him, and said, "Yes, John, I will tell my woman, and we will go over and fix it, and be there when you come back." And so John went on his way. "Downer" was the minister, and "the things" were a coffin and a shroud.

On Thursday was the funeral. Pete took care to have all the people of the neighborhood there, although it hardly seemed as if John desired it. The popular voice, having once decided it, still held John as a murderer, and claimed that he was cleared from the charge only by the tricks of his lawyer. John knew of this decision. At the funeral he was stern, cold, white, and statue-like. While others wept, but few tears fell from his eyes, and even these seemed wrung from him by an anguish for the most part suppressed or concealed.

He chose that his mother should be buried, not in the "burying ground" at the settlement, but upon their own little farm where she had lived. And so in a spot below the rocky ridge, where wild violets grew, she was laid to rest.

John spent the night following the funeral at Pete's house, then returned to his own home, and from that time his *solitary* life began. He took his cattle and his sheep over to Pete's, made all fast about his home, and resumed his boating upon Lake Champlain. He fully realized that he was a marked man. He was advised, it was said even by his own legal counsel, to leave the country, and to leave his name behind him; but no words influenced him. Firm and steady in his course, strictly temperate and just, he won respect where he could not gain confidence.

The years rolled by. Captain John still was a boatman, and still kept his home at the lonely log house on the edge of the great valley. From each voyage he returned and spent a day and night alone at the old place; and it was noticed that a strong, high paling was built around his mother's grave, and a marble head stone was placed there, and other flowers grew with the wild violets. Even in winter, when there was no boating and he boarded down by the lake, he made many visits to the old homestead. His figure, which, though youthful, was now growing gaunt and thin as his mother's had been, was often seen by Pete at nightfall upon the top of a certain rocky ridge, standing out clear and sharp against the cold blue steel of the winter sky.

John had no companions and sought none. The young men and women of his set had married and settled in life; he was still the same.

But there came a change. Eleven years had passed since the mother died, and it was June again. John was spending a day at the old place once more. He sat in the door, looking out on the magnificent landscape, the broad lake, and the dim line of mountains away across the valley. The lovely day seemed to cheer this stern, lonely man.

Three persons came up the road: they advanced straight to where John was sitting. One of them stepped forward, looked John steadily in the face, held out his hand to him, and said, "John, do you know me?"

The voice seemed to strike him with a sharp, stunning shock. He quivered, held his breath, stared into the eyes of the questioner, and then suddenly becoming unnaturally cool and collected, said, "Is it you, William?"

The two who stood back had once been John's warmest friends. They now came forward, and with such words as they could command, told the story of William's sudden return, and sought for themselves forgiveness for the cruel and false suspicions which had so long estranged them from their friend.

John seemed to hear this as one in a dream. He talked with William and the men in a manner that seemed strangely cold and indifferent, about where William had been voyaging so long in distant seas, and of his strange absence. A quarter of an hour passed away. The men proposed that John should go with them to their homes, and said there should be a gathering of friends there. They pressed the invitation with warmth, and such true feeling as our voices express when a dear friend has been greatly wronged, and we humbly acknowledge it.

John said absently, in reply, that he did not know. He looked uneasily around, as if in search of something, perhaps his hat. He essayed to rise from his chair, but could not; and in a moment he fell back ashy pale, fainting and breathless. The men had not looked for this, but accustomed as they were to the rough life of the wilderness, they were not alarmed. They fanned the fainting man with their straw hats, and as soon as water could be found, applied it to his hands and face. He soon partially recovered, and looking up, said, in a broken voice, "Give me a little time, boys." At this hint, the two old friends, who were now crying, stepped out of the door, and cousin William sat down out upon the door-step.

John found that a *little* time was not enough. He had traveled too long and far in that fearful desert of loneliness, easily or quickly to return. A nervous fever followed the shock he received, and for two months he did not leave the homestead, and was confined to his bed. But the old house was not lonely. The men and women came, both his old friends and some new-comers, and tried to make up to him, in some degree, the love and sympathy he had so long missed. But for many days it was evident that their kindness pained and oppressed him.

"It appears like," said Pete," that a rough word don't hurt him, but a kind one he can't stand." And this was true. His soul was fortified against hatred and contempt, but a kind voice or a gentle caress seemed to wound him so that he would sob like an infant.

As he recovered from his illness he continued gentle, kind, and shrinking, to a fault. By the operation of some spiritual law that I do not fully comprehend, he was, after his recovery, one of those who win a strange affection from others. His influence seemed like a mild fascination. It was said of him in after years that he was more truly loved, and by more people, than any other man or woman in all the settlements round. Children loved him with a passionate attachment, and the woman of child-like nature whom he made his wife is said to have died of grief at his death. He departed this life at the age of thirty-eight years, and he sleeps on the edge of the great valley, with his mother and his wife by his side.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 10, 1874.

The cry of distress that comes from other parts of the country, does not fail to find a response in this city. Says the *American Manufacturer:* "The blast furnace industry is to-day in a very depressed condition, with a decided tendency toward a worse state of things. A number of furnaces that kept steadily at work during the panic, and since, hoping for better times, are wisely blowing out or banking up, and with others the time of stopping is simply a question of the amount of ore and fuel on hand. The immediate cause of this condition of trade is not difficult to discover, and can be readily expressed in the word over-production. The sudden termination of railroad extension, caused in part by the panic and partly by causes anterior to this, cut off at once a large market for pig iron. It would not be an over-estimate to put this falling off at 40 per cent. of the entire production of the country. Add to this the large decrease in the demand for articles into the manufacture of which iron enters to a greater or less degree, such as stoves, buildings, gas and water pipes, etc., and 50 per cent. would not cover the decrease in the demand."

Now intelligence harmonizes with this just this far, that while the trade in pig iron is down, the orders for manufactured articles continues large, and these promise a better condition for the pig metal dealers, ere long.

The money market is very easy, there being an influx of eastern capital, and a certain ease, both in rates and in borrowing facilities, consequent thereon.

Stocks were quite fluctuating yesterday, the market being alternately weak and strong. The recent bear movement is explained as follows by the New York *Times:* The so-called 'great operators' are evidently competing for the sales of the New York and Harlem Railroads and the Western Telegraph at the lowest figures that such feeling and opinions of the future of the market naturally, or it may be artificially, create, and the most extravagant predictions are indulged that the reported fight on freights and fares among the Western roads, to which the Eastern trunk lines are in a greater or less degree made parties, and the uncertainty of Congressional action on currency, will bring down the whole share list to something like panic prices. We do not believe in such predictions, or the grounds upon which they are supposed to be founded; but the fashion of speculation is just now in the ascendant, and it will have to run its course.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119½	119¾
Do. do. 1881	119½	119¾
5-20 1862	116¾	116¾
5-20—1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119	119
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	116	116
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	113	113

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	104¾	104¾
Erie	45¾	45¾
I. C.		104
R. H. & E.	1¾	1¾
C. & I. C.	29¾	29¾
St. Paul	42¾	42
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾
Michigan Southern	78¾	77½
Do. Central		87
North Western Common	52½	52¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	87¾	88
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	74	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	20¾
Union Pacific	34¾	33¾
Toledo & Wabash	47¾	46¾
Harlem	130¾	130¾
Chicago and Alton	103¾	104¾
Adams Express	96¾	96¾
American Express	63	61
U. S. Express	70	70
W., Fargo & Co. Express	75	75¾
Terre Haute	10	11
Panama	116	112¾
Fort Wayne	94	94
Hannibal and St. Joseph		29¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Closed.
Penna. Central	50¾
" scrip	98¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	133
Oil Creek	17¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91
Central Transportation	44
Empire do.	52

NEW YORK, March 9, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $180,000. The customs receipts were $569,000. Gold ranged 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 3@5 per cent. The clearings were $44,000,000. Money was easy at 5@6. Sterling was quiet at 484 for sixty days and 487@487½ for sight. Governments were quiet and steady. State bonds were dull and nominal. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has commenced paying seven per cent. dividend on preferred stock in the new consolidated bonds. The defunct Commonwealth National Bank paid to-day fifty per cent. dividend to creditors, making a total of eighty per cent. paid. Another dividend will be paid as soon as the bank building is sold. Stocks were slightly active but in the early day, but closed quiet. The fluctuations for the day were ¼@1 per cent., with the opening and closing prices nearly alike. The market showed no special features. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 151,000 shares.

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¼; 5-20's '62, 116¼; do. '64, 119¾; do. '65, 119¾; do. '65, new, 118¼; do. '67, 119; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¼; 10-40's, 113; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee, old, 90¾; do. new, 90¾; Virginia, new, 40; do. old, 34; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 70; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 96; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 45¾; do. preferred, 68; Harlem, 130¾; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 85; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 52¾; do. preferred, 71¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 42¾; do. preferred, 71; Toledo & Wabash, 64¾; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 11; do. preferred, 31; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do. preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore, 77¾; Panama, 297½; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific, 94¾; Union, 46; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92¾; 5 20s of '65, 109¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 105¼; Erie, 41¾; preferred 65.

PARIS, March 9.—Rentes 44f 65c.

FRANKFORT, March 9.—5-20s of '62, 98¾.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Flour in good demand; superfine $5.25; double extra $6.25; treble extra $6 50@7; family $7.75@8. Corn quiet; white 75@76c; yellow 78@79c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Bran dull at $5@90c. Hay dull; closes at $22. Pork firm at $16.25; now held 25c higher. Dry salt meats firm; held at 5¾@ 5¾@8¾c, with speculative demand. Bacon quiet at 7@7½@9¾@9¾@9¾@9¾c. Hams 11¾@12¾c. Lard dull; tierce 9¼@9¾c; keg 9¾c. Sugar in good demand; common 6¾c; fair to fully fair 7@7¾c; prime 8c. Molasses in good demand; reboiled 56@57c; prime fermenting 67c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana 96@ 97c. Coffee 23@27½c. Corn meal firmer at $3.60. Cotton: demand active; sales 7,650 bales; prices are irregular but firmer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13@14½c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15¼c; middling 17c; receipts 7,478 bales; exports: to continent 6,381 bales; to Great Britain 3,256 bales; unsold 194,800 bales.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 9.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1.57. Corn quiet at 79c. Barley held at $2 for Canadian.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 9, 1874.

ASHES—The market continues very quiet, and there is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations. It is hoped, however, that there will be an increased demand before long as some of the window glass factories, the largest consumers, have started up.

ALE—Unchanged. X, $8 ₱ brl. to the city, and $9 to the country; XX, $10. India Ale, $11. Porter, $10. Half brls. in regular proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in steady demand, but prices remain unchanged, ranging from 70@75c ₱ gallon.

APPLES—The arrivals, although by no means large, are sufficient to keep up supply, as the demand continues meagre, but we have no change to make in quotations, $2.50@$4.50 ₱ brl. According to quality and condition. Dealers generally say that they are not selling near as many as they usually do at this season of the year.

BEANS—The market is moderately active, but is still considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are barely sustained; we continue to quote at $2@2.15 ₱ bushel for common to medium and $2.50@3.50 for choice navies. As we have before stated, however, Beans are generally regarded as good property at present rates.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BRESWAX—Is quite scarce, prime quiet and unchanged, ranging from 27@30c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals recently have been light, and the market is more quiet and unchanged, ranging from 7½@8c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Is still considerably in excess of the demand, and prices are barely sustained; we continue to quote at 8@22½ ₱ bushel for common to medium, and 25@35½ for choice navies. As we have before stated, however, Beans are generally regarded as good property at present rates.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BRESWAX—Is quite scarce, prime quiet and unchanged, ranging from 27@30c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals recently have been light, and the market is more quiet and unchanged, ranging from 7½@8c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ₱ dozen. No. 3, $2.50@2.75. No. 4, $3@3.25. No. 5, $3.25@3.50. No. 6, $3.50@3.75. Carpet Brooms, $1@1.25. Whisps, $1.75@2.25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in very light supply, but there is not very much call for it and prices remain about as last quoted, 4@4½c ₱ lb for small lots.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past week were unusually large, we might say unprecedentedly so for this season, but, while perhaps the market is to-day easier, there is not going to have been any accumulation as yet, and prices are still maintained; dealers generally have been expecting a break for some time past, and while it is still possible it is rare for good stock to depreciate much just at this particular time, although the tone of the market is in mind that prices are much higher than usual. We continue to quote at 16@18 for inferior to fair; 20@25 for common to medium, and 26@32½ for fine to prime choice; there were some sales reported at 47@48, but these were regarded as above the market. Butter is coming in from all directions, as prices are exceptionally high here, hence dealers are timid in regard to the immediate future, and are not much inclined to hold as usual at this particular time.

CANDLES—Following are the card rates, cash as reported by Fark & Co.; Brazier's Copper, 13 lb. sheets and upward, 35c. Brazier's Copper, 11 lb. and 12 lb. sheets, 36c. Brazier's Copper, 9 lb. and less, 41c Circles; from 24 to 36 in. in diameter, 36c. Circles, 24 in. and over, 41c. Segment and Pattern Sheets, 38c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in. by 48 in., 33c. Bolt Copper, 36c. Wood, Lime and Cedar, 7½c. Nails, $4.00@4.50 ₱ barrel. Louisville, $2.50; Cumberland, $2.50. Lime—Cleveland white, Toledo and Fremont, $2.25 barrel; Columbus and Plaster—Lancastern—$4.50; Michigan, $3.50@3.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Penn Mill A. No. 14-4 Sheeting, 11c, Nonatook, 10¾c; Pittsburgh Family, 10c. Juniata, B. fine, 9¾c; White Carpet Chain fine, 31c Colored, 38c. Cotton Batting, 22c. Cotton Twine, 30.

CRACKERS—Water, 7. N. Y. Water, 9. Oyster, 7. Sugar, 9. Soda, 9. Pilot Bread, 7. Butter, 7. Boston Extra, 9¾c. Scotch Biscuit, 11¾. Ginger Snaps, 11. Hard Times, 10. Graham, 7.

COOPERAGE AND HOOPS—Pork brls, inch in diameter and upwards, 17¾ cents, ⅝, 18c; ¾, and 5-16, 18 c tarred rope and lath yarn, 19c and hay and leather hoops, 18c. Ground spices in 6 to 5-16 in. diameter 17c. ⅞, 16¾c; ¾ in. and upwards, 16c hay and spoke twine, 16¾. Oil well drilling, cables and sawyer lath, 16c. Bolt rope and yarn, 18c. Sand pump rope, 17.

CHEESE—There is a continued fair jobbing trade, and with light receipts and well assorted stocks the market is firm but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 12@13c. New York Factory, 13c; we noted in a recent report, about all the Ohio Cheese remaining in first hands are contracted to go to the east soon or West Indies, and will be obliged to depend on New York during the next three months for supplies.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for this class of goods is still reported light, unusually so for this season of the year, but there has been no important change in prices to note; Peaches, 3 lbs, $3.25@3.50; Tomatoes, $2.35@2.35; Corn, according to brand, $2.75@3.00—these are the jobbing rates.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 7½@7½; Hotel Sides, 7@7¼; Clear Sides, 8@8¼; Hams, 9¾@10¼. Country Lard, 8@8½.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady demand and the recent advance is fully sustained, $13@15 ₱ brl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for everything in the line continues very quiet, with no change; it is probable, however, that the cold weather, which has prevailed during the past few days, will curtail the receipts, and if so we may look for a firmer market. For the time being, however, the following quoted are the rates. Pickled eggs don't seem to be wanted at any price, and there is still considerable stock in this market.

FEATHERS—In light supply but the demand is only fair and prices remain about as last quoted; No. 1 live geese, 62@65c; mixed, 55@60c; and 70@75c additional in a jobbing way.

FIRE BRICK—Woodland, $50; Apollo, $30; Bolivar, $30; Kentucky, $30; Virginia, $16.

FLOUR—The market here, has been very quiet during the past week, and while, if anything, the feeling is weaker, prices have undergone no quotable change. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6.75@7.25 for spring wheat flours; $7.75@8.25 for red winter wheat, and $8@9 for white. Rye Flour, $5@5.25.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain have been comparatively light during the past week, and as a result, stocks have been considerably reduced, and there is a firmer feeling, but continues quiet with but little coming in and there is no demand for it, as the millers here all seem to have about all the stock they want for the present, as the market for their product continues unsatisfactory; prices however are nominally unchanged; $1.55@1.60 for red winter, and $1.45@1.50 for white. Corn is in light supply and prices, as compared with this day week, have advanced 2@3c ₱ bushel; we now quote at 76@77. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at 70@73. Rye continues to come in sparingly, and prices are nearly but unchanged at $1@1.05. There is no movement in Barley in this market, and for the present prices are purely nominal; there has been quite a decline in Chicago within the past few weeks. An increased demand for both Corn and Oats before the next few days is expected, hence a firmer feeling prevails.

GUNPOWDER—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Rx. C, 10; Circle C, 9½; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2, 9¼; Extra A, 9; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 31@32; good to prime, 30@31; fair, 28@29. Roasted 1 pound packages, 35c; loose, 30c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 50@55; Sugar Syrups, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1.60 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ lb cans, $1.50; do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, No. 3 and 4, 7¾ ₱ lb.

SPICES—Grain Pepper: 28 cents; Grain Allspice, 20 cents; whole Cloves, 60 cents; Cassia, 40c; Nutmegs, $1.35; Ground spices in 6 pound cans, Mustard, 38c; Allspice, 25c; Cinnamon, 55c; Ginger, 30c; Cloves, 55c; Cayenne Pepper, 55c; White Pepper, 65c.

CANDLES—Mould Candles, 11½c; Stearine, 14 Star do., 19.

SOAPS—Babbitt's soap, 10; Bell's Buffalo Soap, $6.75 per box; Procter & Gamble's German, 7¾; Extra wax, 7c; Superior, 6c; Woman's Friend, 5¾. Old Rosin, 5c; Scrubbing, 4c.

SUNDRIES—Turkey Prunes, 15 cents; Currants: 7¾@8c; Layer Raisins, $3.25 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, new, 12½c ₱ lb; Wine Vinegar, imported, 55c; Cider Vinegar, 18 to 20c; Shot, $2.75. Penna Concentrated Lye $8.00; Wheeling Tobies, $3.50; Gwego and Dunreath Corn Starch, 11; all ver and Satin, 10; Buffalo Gloss Starch, 9; Pearl Starch, 5¾.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel $34.00. No. 1 mess mackerel, $30.00. Extra No. 1 shore mackerel $26.00. No. 1 shore mackerel $23.00. No. 1 bay mackerel $20.00. Extra No. 3 shore mackerel $15.00. No. 2 large bay mackerel 17.00, large No. 3 bay mackerel $16@18.50, medium No. 3 mackerel 12.00. Split Labrador Herring $8.50. Split Shore Herring $.00. Round Shore Herring $7.00 Smoked Bloater Herring, $2. Whitefish, ₱ half barrel 8.00, Lake Trout, per half barrel 7.00, large Georges Codfish, per 100 lbs, 6.50, medium do. 6.00, large Grand Bank Codfish 5.25 medium do. $5. Lake Herring, ½ brls $5.00; ¼ brls, $2.75.

HAY—The arrivals of baled during the past week were comparatively light, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at $18@ 20 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

HOMINY—Is in light supply and the market is firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at $5@5.50 ₱ brl.

HIDES—Green Salted Steer Hides, 9¾@10½; Green Salted Mixed, 8¾@9¾. Green Salted Cow, $5@5.50 ₱ brl.

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HOPS—Quoted at 4@45c ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Following are the current rate for the various descriptions: Oak Sole, heavy 40@42 Oak Sole, med and light, 35@38 Oak; Sole, Spanish 30@38; Red Sole, B. A. heavy and medium 30@35; Red Sole, Ground 30@31 Red Sole, good 28@32; Shoe Skirting, 42@48 Shoe Skirting, trimmed and sold at original weight, 50. Rough Dak Leather, 32@33. No. 1 Pad Skins, per dozen, $7.50@8. Harness best city, pure oak, 41@44; Harness, best country, 38@41. Harness, Hedmanry oak, 39@37. Fair Skirting, 44@46. Fair Bridle, per dozen, $90@96. Black bridle, per dozen, $48@90. Band Leather, per ₱, 45@50. Finished calf, country, $1.10@1.40. Finished calf, city, 1.50@2.30; French Calf, imitation, 1.50@1.55. Wax upper, per foot, 20@25; Wax, per pound, Kip 50@55.

ONIONS—Continue very dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals have not increased any, the demand is by no means in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at $4 ₱ brl for common reds to $6 for choice Silver skins.

OILS—Quiet and unchanged. Linseed, 1.05@ 1.10. Coal Oil is held quotable at 25c on for No. 1 and No. 2, 23 cts. Carbon Oil, 15 by the car load, and 1@2cts additional for smaller lots. Elaine, 25@27.

PEAS—In good supply, but prices remain as last quoted, $1.60@1.75 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Smoked hams in bbls, 10; half brls, 25.50 @26 large in brls, 9¾; half brls, 9¾; small, $12 per 100 lbs; ½ half brl. Gherkins, $12 for brls, and $6 for half brls.

PAINTS—Following are the current rates: Red Lead, 7½@8c; Yellow Chrome, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, $1.60 ₱ dozen; ½ do, $3.25. Royal, ¼ lb cans, $1.50; do, $3 ₱ dozen.

OAT MEAL—Per keg, $4.50; per barrel, $8.50. Pearl Barley, No. 3 and 4, 7¾ ₱ lb.

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HOMINY—Is in light supply and the market is firm but unchanged; we continue to quote at $5@5.50 ₱ brl.

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PAINTS—Following are the current rates: Red Lead, 7½@8c; Yellow Chrome, 35@40, as to quality.

PIG IRON

HOME NEWS.

House Blown Down.

Early on Sunday morning a new two story frame house, in course of erection and almost completed, standing on the side of Federal Lane, a short distance beyond the head of Federal street, Allegheny, was blown down by the high winds. It had been built upon high posts and had no foundation. The house was almost totally ruined.

The "Argonauts"

On Monday evening next the "Argonauts," the pioneers of the Pittsburgh and California Enterprise Company, hold a re-union and supper at Lafayette Hall. A committee of arrangements has been appointed and the supper will be one of the features. There are only a few of the Pittsburgh pioneers who crossed the plains in that memorable day left; and, undoubtedly, the occasion will be made more than an ordinary pleasant one.

Allegheny Wharves.

The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, and adopted a resolution, directing the Controller to advertise for proposals for filling up 400 yards of the wharf near the water works, with the stone and dirt removed by the grading of Troy Hill Road. Also, to advertise for proposals for filling up 1,000 yards of the wharf at the mouth of Wilkins street, with dirt, and 400 yards with clinkers. Adjourned.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and received a number of petitions for exoneration of water taxes, some of which were granted and some refused. A number of bills were approved, as was also the monthly pay roll, amounting to $1,175.94. Several bills for steam fittings and for work done at the Water Works were referred to a sub-committee for examination.

The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the annual supplies of water pipe, coal oil and other supplies needed at the Water Works.

Adjourned.

Skull Fractured.

About noon yesterday a young man named John Chambers, a fireman on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, jumped on an engine crossing Marion avenue, Allegheny, on its way to the outer depot, but he missed his footing, and was thrown to the ground. He fell, striking his head against one of the railroad ties, and besides being rendered senseless, received a severe wound on the left side of the forehead, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to his home on Craig street, near Liberty, and Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the road, summoned. It is not thought that his injuries will result fatally.

A Prisoner Taken From an Officer.

Some days ago, Mr. Hubley, proprietor of a house-furnishing store on Federal street, near the railroad crossing in Allegheny, engaged a boy named Kennedy to attend about the store. On Saturday evening Mr. Hubley missed $10 and he at once suspected the boy of taking it and watched him. Yesterday he saw the boy purchase a revolver, and last evening about six o'clock he accused him of stealing the $10. The boy at once started to run out of the store, but was engaged by Mr. Hubley's father a scuffle, during which the boy bit his captor's thumb. Officer Wm. Wilson, officer at the West Penn. R. R. depot was called upon to remove the boy to the Mayor's office, and put the boy into Mr. Hubley's wagon to do so, when a lot of workmen caught whom they had been collected about the store during the scuffle, caught hold of the boy and dragged him away from the officer and some of them hurried him away while others prevented the officer from following. The boy was not recaptured. It is likely there will be several suits grow out of the affair.

SUDDEN DEATHS.

Coroner's Inquests Held Yesterday.

Coroner McClaim on yesterday held an inquest at the Young Men's Home on Duquesne Way, on the body of George L. Dickson, who died rather suddenly. Deceased had been at the home some two months, and had been sick most of the time. He staid in the destitute department, being unable to do much towards earning a livelihood. The evening previous he retired as he had on the evening, and was found dead at six o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. J. L. Duncan gave it as his opinion that the deceased died of congestion of the lungs. A verdict in accordance was rendered. He is supposed to have had a brother residing in Philadelphia.

DIED FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of George Landman, who resided at No. 81 High street, Allegheny. The deceased was found dead in bed by his brother. He had been in ill-health for some time past, and retired about midnight in his usual spirits. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes. He was 25 years of age.

THE RELIEF FIREMEN SUSPENDED.

The Fire Commission Investigate Various Infractions of the Rules and Give the Boys a Rest for Thirty Days.

The regular monthly Committee of the Fire Commission met last evening, in their rooms at Municipal Hall.

The only important business that was transacted was relative to the assault made by J. F. Wunderlich, on Edward Sweeny, both of the Relief Engine Company. The fact that Wunderlich had not been reported by the foreman of the company, for suspension, although the offense was committed shortly after midnight on Thursday last, indicated that the rules of the Department had been violated. Accordingly Chief Wainwright preferred charges against foreman Steele and the matter was before the committee last night. The evidence of Steele, presented below, includes the important facts elicited:

John Steele, foreman, stated that as the Chief was going away on Thursday night he reported to him that there had been a difficulty there; was busy with painting and neglected making a formal report; on Saturday week, when coming down street, thought of reporting Wunderlich for it; former violation of the rules, but though I would tell him at another time; told the Chief on the pavement, and also said I didn't think there would be much of it.

To the Chief—You told me to make a report in writing. There can be no blame attached to you, as I neglected to make the report in writing, as you directed.

The committee decided to give Foreman Steele $15 and suspend him for thirty days, the latter part of the sentence to apply to all the other members of the company for infractions of the rules. The Chief was instructed to place Robert Miller, of the Liquvine, temporarily in charge of the Relief. Fireman Miller, fireman, to relieve him as engineer for the time.

CHARGES AGAINST A JUROR.

An Unusual Scene in the District Court

Yesterday morning John C. Dodge, a juror in the case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead & Co., lately tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, was brought before His Honor to make an explanation relative to a statement which another juryman made in reference to Mr. Dodge's conduct while deliberating on a verdict in the case referred to. This statement was to the effect that Mr. D. had announced in the jury room that he had made up his mind in the case before he went on the jury, and that he had created the impression among the other jurymen that he had had a conversation with Judge White on the subject of the law governing the case, and nothing could induce him to change his views. It seems that eleven of the jurors were in favor of a verdict for the defendant, while Mr. Dodge held out for the plaintiff.

He was so "set in his ways" that not only would he not succumb to his stubborn colleagues but finally refused to take part in the deliberations, whereupon the jury came into Court on Saturday evening and informed Judge Kirkpatrick that there was no use in keeping the dozen together, and related how the recalcitrant individual had freely announced to his companions that he had made up his mind before he went into the jury box at all, and further stated that he had got his law from Judge White. Under the circumstances the jury was discharged, and Mr. Dodge called on to elucidate. He said he referred altogether to a charge of Judge White's in a case tried by him in which the same defendant had been concerned, and which appeared in the *Legal Journal*,

Judge Kirkpatrick said that if the opinion of a Judge in an entirely different case was to govern a juror in the hearing in which he was engaged, he saw no use in laying down the law at all. His Honor further said that the object in summoning Mr. Dodge was to set at rest any misapprehension that might exist relative to Judge White. The explanation of Mr. Dodge was considered unsatisfactory, and he was stricken from the list of jurors.

FEE-BILL RESULTS.

The Return of County Officials for February.

The county Controller reports the following returns of the working of the new fee bills, and the result on the County Treasury for the month of February:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Revenues	$2,278 18
Expenses	1,538 03
Gain to the county	$ 740 15

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$2,155 99
State fax and expenses	1,726 75
Gain to the county	$ 429 15

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$2,335 00
State tax and expenses	1,691 33
Gain to the county	$ 643 67

CLERK OF COURTS.

Revenue	$ 592 82
Expenses	475 00
Gain to the county	$ 117 82

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Revenue	$ 383 60
Salary of District Attorney	333 00
Gain to the county	$ 50 00

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Revenue	$ 324 75
Expenses	324 75
Total of gain	000 00

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Revenue	$ 170 00
Expenses	170 00
Gain or loss	000 00

CORONER'S OFFICE.

Revenue	$ 132 70
Salary of Coroner	166 66
Loss to county	$ 33 96
Aggregated gain	1,980 77
Deduct loss	33 96
Net gain to county for month	$1,946 83

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The "Nation" Before Councils Again—The New Schedule of Water Rents Approved—A Proposed Inspection of the Water Works Engines—Increase in the Police Force—A Legal Question Concerning the Penn Avenue Act—Laying Water Pipes on the South Side—Mayor's Office Matters—General Routine Business.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting Monday afternoon, March 9, 1874.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MOREOW.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock by President Gross.

Present—Adams, Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Atterbury, Bissell, Braun, Breed, R. B. Brown, G. A. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chisholm, Clark, Darlington, Dannals, Dietrich, Dorrington, Ettemiller, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthrope, Haines, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Kernan, Keebler, Kestner, Lally, Lauffman, Kiddell, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Marshall, Minnick, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McKee, McMahon, Negley, Och, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Reed, Scheck, Scully, Smith, Watson, Zern and Gross President.—58.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of the preceding meeting.

NEW MEMBER.

The clerk read a communication from Prothonotary Kennedy, certifying to the election of Mr. J. H. Jones from the Eighteenth ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. David Kirk.

The return was appended and Mr. Jones, after giving his affirmation of office was admitted to a seat.

PERSECUTED POLICEMEN.

Mr. Braun presented a resolution, instructing the city Solicitor to appear in the cases of policemen, who were prosecuted in the discharge of duty. Passed finally.

Mr. O'Neil' reso ution for 1 ron gutter on High street, at intersection with Fifth avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. Dannells, petition for modification of grade on Locust street. Referred.

Mr. Reed presented the report of a Market Committee. Read and filed.

Mr. McCandless, petitions for lamp posts on Overhill and Linden streets. Referred.

Also, communication from Board of Health in reference to sewerage in the Twenty-fifth ward. The Board thought sewers ought, as soon as possible, be made in that locality to take off the surplus water from springs &c. in the neighborhood. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, petition to establish grade on Ridge street. Referred.

Mr. Freed, petition for opening of Brady street. Referred.

INSPECTING THE ENGINES.

Whereas, The Water Works of the city of Allegheny have had erected a pair of engines similar in construction and design to the engines now under contract for our new Water Works, and said engines are now about ready for use; therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five, three from Select and two from Common Council, be appointed, who, upon obtaining permission from the city of Allegheny in relation to their engines, shall be authorized and empowered to institute a test of the "duty" of the new engines for the Allegheny City Water Works, and also of the engine now in operation at the lower basin in this city, with authority to employ sworn experts.

Resolved, That the Water Committee be instructed to suspend work on the new engines now being constructed for the Pittsburgh Water Works, until such tests be completed and the results reported to Councils.

Mr. Breed moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Chalmers said the Water Committee had the matter under consideration.

The resolutions were accordingly postponed.

Mr. Watson, petitions in reference to Hawley street and Pine alley. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Jones, resolution relative to improvement of Morningside road and McCandless avenue. Referred.

Also, resolution relative to drainage of Butler street, Eighteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Darlington, petition for grading and paving Duquesne Way where it is not now paved —near the point. Referred.

Mr. Aiken, petitioning for straightening Rebecca street, Twentieth ward. Referred.

Remonstrance against opening of Forward avenue. Referred.

Also, a resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence work on the bridges named in the agreement between the company and the city. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Howard, petition for damages for grading of Wilkins avenue, Twenty first ward. Referred to Board of Viewers.

Mr. Scully, petition for opening and grading of Isabella street. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. McClung, petition for improvement of Sarah street. Referred.

Mr. B. Brown, an ordinance fixing the compensation of the firemen of Hook and Ladder Companies, at the same rate, as the amount paid to firemen of steamers. Laid over.

Mr. Atterbury, petition for permission to Charles Moore to erect frame kitchen. Referred.

Mr. Goldthorpe, ordinance for re-location of Grandview avenue, and petition for repeal of the old ordinance. Referred.

Also petition to make Grandview avenue a forty feet street. Referred.

Mr. Fetterman, a remonstrance against present location of Southern avenue, and moved that the ordinance referring to the same be taken from the table and referred with remonstrance to Street Committee. Carried.

Also, a resolution for appointment of a committee of seven to consider the differences between the city and the Connellsville Railroad Company in reference to Second avenue. Postponed temporarily.

THE "NATION'S" FUND.

Mr. Zern offered the following:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Nation Trust Company are indebted to the City of Pittsburgh in certain sums of money which, they believe to be amply secured by bond and mortgage, and

Whereas, There are a large number of individual depositors in said bank who are in very needy circumstances. Therefore,

Resolved, That the city of Pittsburgh waive their right to the dividend on the amount now collected by the Receiver and allow said amount to be divided to the individual depositors as soon as it can be done with the consent of the Court. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, offered a resolution approving of the collateral security offered by the Nation Trust Company upon condition that the bank pay the notes now due in Philadelphia, amounting to $99,000, and return to the city the bonds held as collateral for the same. The resolution was read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Littell being called upon, said that the collaterals had been very carefully examined by a sub-committee, who engaged legal assistance, and they were observed to be amply sufficient to make the city safe.

Mr. McCune also offered a resolution instructing the City Treasurer and Controller to charge the Nation Trust Company with the amount of the notes paid by the city, for the bank. Passed finally.

Also resolution relative to payment of city assessments on sewers—the chief cost being that for Diamond alley sewer. The amount was something over $6,000. Passed finally.

Also resolution instructing the City Attorney to accept from H. W. Oliver, Jr., one half of the amount of the bond given for Wm. Mann's tax collector—inasmuch as Councils had relieved certain property of the other bondsman from liability under the bond.

After some discussion the resolution was amended so as to allow the acceptance of the money provided it did not release the other bond-man, Mr. Graham, and so passed.

Mr. McCune also presented the report of the Controller. [See elsewhere.] It was received and the Clerk ordered to have 500 copies printed in pamphlet form.

WATER RENTS.

Mr. Chalmers Chairman of the Water Committee, reported back the ordinance referred to them in reference to "Water Rents." The committee reported the ordinance back as originally presented, striking out all amendments.

Mr. Chalmers stated an explanation that the committee had consulted the City Attorney in reference to taxing vacant property, and the legal adviser of the city said it could not be done. Hence the amendment was stricken out by the Committee.

The ordinance as thus reported was passed finally without debate.

THE THIRTY SIXTH WARD STATION HOUSE.

Mr. McCune, from the Committee on City Property, reported that the committee had the building, bought for a station house, changed to meet the requirements. The expenses were $416.

Report received and filed.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Zern, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report showing the organization of the committee, with Mr. Marker Rush as chairman.

The report was received and filed.

The following ordinances accompanying the report were taken up and all passed finally.

Granting John Krenger right to erect an addition to frame building; granting John Willinger right to erect a frame ice house; granting M. Dorris right to erect an addition to a frame house; granting F. Koeller right to erect an addition to a frame house; granting B. Becker right to erection addition to a frame building; granting Lenton Metsgo right to erect an addition to a frame house.

THE POLICE.

Mr. Braun called up the ordinance regulating the number of police officers and lamp washers for 1874.

The ordinance came up on second reading.

Mr. Braun moved to amend by striking out twenty of the twenty-five members increased over 1873.

Mr. McCandless moved to fix the number at 231—the same as last year. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Braun was then carried. This made the force consist of 236 men.

The ordinance as so amended was then passed finally.

Mr. Galvin moved to take up the ordinance in reference to the payment of election officers. The rules were not suspended.

Unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up and disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for opening Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick to Thirty-third streets. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Ordinance for improvement of Dallas avenue, Fifth avenue, Frankstown avenue, Frazier street and Kelly street.

Some discussion ensued upon this matter, the point in dispute being whether the city could make an assessment in accordance with the Penn avenue act under the new Constitution.

Mr. McCune objected to the ordinance, on the ground that there was a serious question, whether the city could, under the new Constitution, levy assessments under the Penn avenue act.

President Gross (Mr. Littell in the Chair) made a lengthy speech in advocacy of the ordinance, and claimed that the policy of the members from the old city was to tax the property-holders and residents in the East End as heavily as possible, and then refuse to allow them to have any benefits. The East End did not ask the city to pay for the improvement of the streets, but merely to loan its credit upon the bonds issued, and take as security first liens on property that was quadruple the value of the bonds. He thought the spirit manifested in reference to granting improvements to the East End was narrow, selfish and unfair.

Mr. McCandless contended it was not a matter of "spirit," but a matter of law. He wanted to know who was to pay for these streets in case they could not make an assessment under the Penn avenue act.

After some further discussion the City Solicitor was called upon and stated that he would advise the passage of the ordinance in order that the matter might come into Court and a legal decision be obtained. If the ordinance was passed, he would advise the Controller not to issue the bonds; then the Commissioners could apply for a mandamus and thus the whole matter would have to be legally settled.

Mr. McCandless offered an amendment to the ordinance,—providing that the Controller do not issue the bonds under the ordinance until he was directed so to do by order from the Court.

Mr. Chalmers raised the point that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as an ordinance couldn't be passed under conditions.

The Chair said he was in a peculiar position. He did believe the amendment was not proper, but as it was a matter in which he was largely interested, he referred the question of order to the House.

The Council by a very decided vote, declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. Littell then moved the previous question, but it was not carried.

The question then came up in the passage of the ordinance, and concurring in the action of Common Council.

Mr. McCune objected.

Mr. Littell moved to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Ayes—Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Bissell, Breed, R. B. Brown, G. A. Brown, Chalmers, Chisholt, Clark, Dannels, Dietrich, Dorrington, Ettemiller, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Kestner, Kernan, Lally, Lauffman, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Marshall, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McKee, McMahon, Negley, Och, O'Neil, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Smith, Watson, Zern and President Gross—58.

Nays—Braun, Darlington, Kernan, McCune, Rafferty and Breed—6.

The rules were accordingly suspended.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

NO ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. Fetterman then, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby directed to refuse issuing bonds of the city on the demand of the Commissioners for the improvement of Dallas avenue extension until compelled to do so by the decree of Court.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. McKee moved to suspend the rules to take up an ordinance out of order. Lost.

The ordinance amending the City Code, in reference to the election of city officers, so as to make the election come on Tuesday, was taken up, and the action of C. C. in passing it, was concurred in.

An ordinance providing for the payment of election officers, was taken up, and the action of C. C. in passing the same, was concurred in. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. R. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

This branch met at the usual hour. Present: Messrs. Ahl, Bindley, Brown, Carroll, Connolly, Cunningham, Epping, Foley, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Megraw, Morrison, McCord, Peterhmut, Reilley, Rowswell, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Semple, Siebert, Shatterbrand, Thomas, Thompson, West, Weisser, Wood, and Negley, President.—38.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

WARD ROUTINE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Carroll presented a petition for a sewer on Reboubt alley, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, for a gas lamp on First avenue, between Grant and Ross streets.

Mr. Rush, a petition on behalf of C. Greenawalt, for permission to erect a wooden building on Twelfth street, Ninth ward.

Mr. Morgan, petition of W. S. Mollonbrook for wooden addition on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward.

Also, petition of Hubbard, Lippincott & Co. for frame shed on Dinwiddie street.

Mr. Scott, petition of Mrs S. McDonald for wooden building on School street, Seventeenth ward.

Also, petition of Adam Grine for one-story wooden building on Forty first street, Seventeenth ward.

Mr. Brown, petition for gas lamps on Forty-eighth street.

Mr. West, petition for frame building on Craig alley, Twentieth ward.

Mr. Hogle, petition of citizens of the Twenty seventh ward for grade of Spring street.

Mr. H. D. Rolfe, remonstrance against opening, grading and paving Grand avenue between Brownsville and Bailey avenues.

Mr. Tunnell, petition for a board walk on Bedford street, Twenty-seventh ward, from Manor street to the Manor line.

All the above were received and references ordered to the proper committees.

Mr. Foley, an invitation to Councils from the officers of the St. Patrick's day procession to review said procession Wednesday next at 2 P. M., on the 17th inst. Accepted.

THE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

Mr. Foley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to examine whether the charter of the Monongahela Water Co. gives or limits the exclusive right to lay water mains on streets on the South Side and if such is the case, report what steps it is necessary to take in order that the city may lay pipes on Carson street from the Monongahela river west to the city line, at the next meeting of Council.

Referred to City Attorney.

Mr. Duff offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer from the contingent fund, to the police fund, the sum of $18,000. Referred.

Mr. Fox, petition of Catharine Pferdeort for wooden addition to a brick building in the Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. H. D. Rolfe offered an amendment to the ordinance opening Carson from Thirty-fourth street to city line so as to read, all that portion of street between Thirty-fourth and Sarah street shall be vacated.

Mr. Wood, the following: *Resolved*, That the claim and right of the city to Carson street from Twenty-seventh street to city line with the ordinance, be referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion. So referred.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Felton, from the Street Committee, reported the expenditures for the month of February, as follows: Superintendent's salary, $166 66; assistant, $166 11; 2d district, $488 83; 3d district, $614 21; 5th district, $623.64; 7th district, $531.55; Engineer's department, $1,564 30; Contractor's monthly estimate $2,261.94. Received and filed.

Also, the following business from the Street Committee, which was disposed of as noted:

An ordinance to open Carson street, from Thirty fourth street to city line. Referred to the City Attorney.

An ordinance to grade, pave and curb Maria street, from Magee street to line of Stevenson estate. Passed.

An ordinance to construct sewer on Yard's alley, from Pius street to Josephine street. Passed.

An ordinance to establish grade of Forty-second street, from Butler street to Penn avenue. Passed.

An ordinance to repeal an ordinance granting the use of certain streets in the City of Pittsburgh, to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Ordained 19th of December, A. D. 1859. Passed.

An ordinance to locate Logan street. Passed.

An ordinance to open Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance to grade Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance for the general ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Calvin street, from Fourty second to Fourty fourth streets. Passed.

Viewers' report of Twenty-seventh street sewer was received and approved.

Also similar report of Spring alley sewer.

Also Thirty-third street sewer. Objected to and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Abll, from the Committee on Survey, presented a report in reference to the charge of grade on Forbes street and Fifth avenue, petitioned for at a previous meeting. The expenses of the department for February were $932 23.

An ordinance to straighten Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line. Passed.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Webster avenue from Thirty-third street to Jefferson street. Passed.

An ordinance locating Grand View avenue. Referred back to the Survey Committee, with the remonstrance heretofore filed.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Mr Duff presented the report of the Police Committee for the month of January. The expenditures were for the police, $17,821 32, sundry bills, $449 29.

Received and filed.

Also, for February, expenditures police, $16,196.03, sundry bills $661.48. Received and filed. The report was accompanied by the following:

Whereas, There are a large number of individual depositors in said bank who are in very needy circumstances. Therefore,

Resolved, That the city of Pittsburgh waive their right to the dividend on the amount now collected by the Receiver and allow said amount to be divided to the individual depositors as soon as it can be done with the consent of the Court. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, offered a resolution approving of the collateral security offered by the Nation Trust Company upon condition that the bank pay the notes now due in Philadelphia, amounting to $99,000, and return to the city the bonds held as collateral for the same. The resolution was read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Littell being called upon, said that the collaterals had been very carefully examined by a sub-committee, who engaged legal assistance, and they were observed to be amply sufficient to make the city safe.

Mr. McCune also offered a resolution instructing the City Treasurer and Controller to charge the Nation Trust Company with the amount of the notes paid by the city, for the bank. Passed finally.

Also resolution relative to payment of city assessments on sewers—the chief cost being that for Diamond alley sewer. The amount was something over $6,000. Passed finally.

Also resolution instructing the City Attorney to accept from H. W. Oliver, Jr., one half of the amount of the bond given for Wm. Mann's tax collector—inasmuch as Councils had relieved certain property of the other bondsman from liability under the bond.

After some discussion the resolution was amended so as to allow the acceptance of the money provided it did not release the other bond-man, Mr. Graham, and so passed.

Mr. McCune also presented the report of the Controller. [See elsewhere.] It was received and the Clerk ordered to have 500 copies printed in pamphlet form.

WATER RENTS.

Mr. Chalmers Chairman of the Water Committee, reported back the ordinance referred to them in reference to "Water Rents." The committee reported the ordinance back as originally presented, striking out all amendments.

Mr. Chalmers stated an explanation that the committee had consulted the City Attorney in reference to taxing vacant property, and the legal adviser of the city said it could not be done. Hence the amendment was stricken out by the Committee.

The ordinance as thus reported was passed finally without debate.

THE THIRTY SIXTH WARD STATION HOUSE.

Mr. McCune, from the Committee on City Property, reported that the committee had the building, bought for a station house, changed to meet the requirements. The expenses were $416.

Report received and filed.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. Zern, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report showing the organization of the committee, with Mr. Marker Rush as chairman.

The report was received and filed.

The following ordinances accompanying the report were taken up and all passed finally.

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THE POLICE.

Mr. Braun called up the ordinance regulating the number of police officers and lamp washers for 1874.

The ordinance came up on second reading.

Mr. Braun moved to amend by striking out twenty of the twenty-five members increased over 1873.

Mr. McCandless moved to fix the number at 231—the same as last year. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Braun was then carried. This made the force consist of 236 men.

The ordinance as so amended was then passed finally.

Mr. Galvin moved to take up the ordinance in reference to the payment of election officers. The rules were not suspended.

Unfinished business from Common Council was then taken up and disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for opening Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick to Thirty-third streets. C. C. passed. S. C. concurred.

A LEGAL QUESTION.

Ordinance for improvement of Dallas avenue, Fifth avenue, Frankstown avenue, Frazier street and Kelly street.

Some discussion ensued upon this matter, the point in dispute being whether the city could make an assessment in accordance with the Penn avenue act under the new Constitution.

Mr. McCune objected to the ordinance, on the ground that there was a serious question, whether the city could, under the new Constitution, levy assessments under the Penn avenue act.

President Gross (Mr. Littell in the Chair) made a lengthy speech in advocacy of the ordinance, and claimed that the policy of the members from the old city was to tax the property-holders and residents in the East End as heavily as possible, and then refuse to allow them to have any benefits. The East End did not ask the city to pay for the improvement of the streets, but merely to loan its credit upon the bonds issued, and take as security first liens on property that was quadruple the value of the bonds. He thought the spirit manifested in reference to granting improvements to the East End was narrow, selfish and unfair.

Mr. McCandless contended it was not a matter of "spirit," but a matter of law. He wanted to know who was to pay for these streets in case they could not make an assessment under the Penn avenue act.

After some further discussion the City Solicitor was called upon and stated that he would advise the passage of the ordinance in order that the matter might come into Court and a legal decision be obtained. If the ordinance was passed, he would advise the Controller not to issue the bonds; then the Commissioners could apply for a mandamus and thus the whole matter would have to be legally settled.

Mr. McCandless offered an amendment to the ordinance,—providing that the Controller do not issue the bonds under the ordinance until he was directed so to do by order from the Court.

Mr. Chalmers raised the point that the amendment was out of order, inasmuch as an ordinance couldn't be passed under conditions.

The Chair said he was in a peculiar position. He did believe the amendment was not proper, but as it was a matter in which he was largely interested, he referred the question of order to the House.

The Council by a very decided vote, declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. Littell then moved the previous question, but it was not carried.

The question then came up in the passage of the ordinance, and concurring in the action of Common Council.

Mr. McCune objected.

Mr. Littell moved to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Ayes—Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Bissell, Breed, R. B. Brown, G. A. Brown, Chalmers, Chisholt, Clark, Dannels, Dietrich, Dorrington, Ettemiller, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Froelich, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hartz, Hays, Holliday, Howard, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Keebler, Kestner, Kernan, Lally, Lauffman, Lloyd, Littell, Macfarlane, Marshall, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McKee, McMahon, Negley, Och, O'Neil, Rayburn, Scheck, Scully, Smith, Watson, Zern and President Gross—58.

Nays—Braun, Darlington, Kernan, McCune, Rafferty and Breed—6.

The rules were accordingly suspended.

The ordinance was then passed finally.

NO ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. Fetterman then, under a suspension of the rules, offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby directed to refuse issuing bonds of the city on the demand of the Commissioners for the improvement of Dallas avenue extension until compelled to do so by the decree of Court.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. McKee moved to suspend the rules to take up an ordinance out of order. Lost.

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An ordinance providing for the payment of election officers, was taken up, and the action of C. C. in passing the same, was concurred in. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. R. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

This branch met at the usual hour. Present: Messrs. Ahl, Bindley, Brown, Carroll, Connolly, Cunningham, Epping, Foley, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Hogle, Ihmsen, Kerr, Knowland, Kurtz, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Megraw, Morrison, McCord, Peterhmut, Reilley, Rowswell, H. D. Rolfe, Rush, Robinson, Scott, Semple, Siebert, Shatterbrand, Thomas, Thompson, West, Weisser, Wood, and Negley, President.—38.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

WARD ROUTINE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Carroll presented a petition for a sewer on Reboubt alley, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, for a gas lamp on First avenue, between Grant and Ross streets.

Mr. Rush, a petition on behalf of C. Greenawalt, for permission to erect a wooden building on Twelfth street, Ninth ward.

Mr. Morgan, petition of W. S. Mollonbrook for wooden addition on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward.

Also, petition of Hubbard, Lippincott & Co. for frame shed on Dinwiddie street.

Mr. Scott, petition of Mrs S. McDonald for wooden building on School street, Seventeenth ward.

Also, petition of Adam Grine for one-story wooden building on Forty first street, Seventeenth ward.

Mr. Brown, petition for gas lamps on Forty-eighth street.

Mr. West, petition for frame building on Craig alley, Twentieth ward.

Mr. Hogle, petition of citizens of the Twenty seventh ward for grade of Spring street.

Mr. H. D. Rolfe, remonstrance against opening, grading and paving Grand avenue between Brownsville and Bailey avenues.

Mr. Tunnell, petition for a board walk on Bedford street, Twenty-seventh ward, from Manor street to the Manor line.

All the above were received and references ordered to the proper committees.

Mr. Foley, an invitation to Councils from the officers of the St. Patrick's day procession to review said procession Wednesday next at 2 P. M., on the 17th inst. Accepted.

THE MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

Mr. Foley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to examine whether the charter of the Monongahela Water Co. gives or limits the exclusive right to lay water mains on streets on the South Side and if such is the case, report what steps it is necessary to take in order that the city may lay pipes on Carson street from the Monongahela river west to the city line, at the next meeting of Council.

Referred to City Attorney.

Mr. Duff offered the following:

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Mr. Fox, petition of Catharine Pferdeort for wooden addition to a brick building in the Fifteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. H. D. Rolfe offered an amendment to the ordinance opening Carson from Thirty-fourth street to city line so as to read, all that portion of street between Thirty-fourth and Sarah street shall be vacated.

Mr. Wood, the following: *Resolved*, That the claim and right of the city to Carson street from Twenty-seventh street to city line with the ordinance, be referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion. So referred.

MONTHLY REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Felton, from the Street Committee, reported the expenditures for the month of February, as follows: Superintendent's salary, $166 66; assistant, $166 11; 2d district, $488 83; 3d district, $614 21; 5th district, $623.64; 7th district, $531.55; Engineer's department, $1,564 30; Contractor's monthly estimate $2,261.94. Received and filed.

Also, the following business from the Street Committee, which was disposed of as noted:

An ordinance to open Carson street, from Thirty fourth street to city line. Referred to the City Attorney.

An ordinance to grade, pave and curb Maria street, from Magee street to line of Stevenson estate. Passed.

An ordinance to construct sewer on Yard's alley, from Pius street to Josephine street. Passed.

An ordinance to establish grade of Forty-second street, from Butler street to Penn avenue. Passed.

An ordinance to repeal an ordinance granting the use of certain streets in the City of Pittsburgh, to the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company. Ordained 19th of December, A. D. 1859. Passed.

An ordinance to locate Logan street. Passed.

An ordinance to open Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance to grade Linden street, from Boyd to Chestnut streets. Passed.

An ordinance for the general ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Calvin street, from Fourty second to Fourty fourth streets. Passed.

Viewers' report of Twenty-seventh street sewer was received and approved.

Also similar report of Spring alley sewer.

Also Thirty-third street sewer. Objected to and laid over under the rules.

Mr. Abll, from the Committee on Survey, presented a report in reference to the charge of grade on Forbes street and Fifth avenue, petitioned for at a previous meeting. The expenses of the department for February were $932 23.

An ordinance to straighten Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line. Passed.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Brownsville and Washington avenues from Carson street to city line.

An ordinance to establish the grade of Webster avenue from Thirty-third street to Jefferson street. Passed.

An ordinance locating Grand View avenue. Referred back to the Survey Committee, with the remonstrance heretofore filed.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Mr Duff presented the report of the Police Committee for the month of January. The expenditures were